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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

DEBENTURE LOAN 1898-99.

WHEREAS the Government of Bombay have in Government Resolution No. 2568, of 8th June, 1898, Financial Department, sanctioned the raising in the open market of a loan of ONE LAKH AND FIFTY THOUSAND RUPEES required by the SURAT MUNICIPALITY for Plague Expenses, the Surat Municipality hereby invites tenders for Surat Municipal Debentures to the extent of one lakh and fifty thousand rupees (Rs. 1,50,000).

The Surat Municipality has fixed a minimum rate of 100 per cent., under which rate no tender will be accepted. Tenders at and above the rate of 100 per cent. will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided among those who have tendered at this rate in proportion as nearly as may be found convenient to the amounts of their tenders, provided that no allotment will be issued, if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.

The Debentures will be for Rs. 500 each, and will bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly.

During the first year after issue, no Debentures will be paid off. Ten Debentures will be paid off in each of the following years, *i.e.*, on December 15th, 1900, and December 15th, 1901. Twenty Debentures will be paid off in each of the next two years, *i.e.*, on 15th December, 1902, and 15th December, 1903. On the same date in each of the next ten years twenty-four Debentures will be paid off.

The Debentures to be paid off in each year will be determined by yearly drawings which the Municipality will cause to be publicly made at Surat.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Surat Municipality, at the Surat Municipal Office, up to 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 31st August, 1898, and they will thereafter be opened at a Special General Meeting of the Surat Municipality.

An intimation will forthwith be sent to all tenderers informing them of the result of their tenders.

Tenders must be in the form given below. They must be enclosed in closed covers superscribed "Tender for Surat Municipal Debenture Loan." Each tender must be accompanied either by a cash deposit of 2 per cent. of the amount tendered for, or by a receipt from the Bank of Bombay for 2 per cent. of the amount tendered for.

Allotments will be payable in one instalment on December 15th, 1898.

Payment shall be made to the Secretary at the Surat Municipal Office.

Deposits received from persons whose tenders are accepted in whole or in part will be taken as part payment unless payment is not made in full on the prescribed date, in which case they will be forfeited. Other deposits will be returned after the allotments have been announced.

Interest will run from the date of payment.

The Debentures will be issued on the security of the Surat Municipal revenues. The existing prior charges upon them are :—

{1 The Road Widening Loan at 5½ per cent., Rs 1,20,000.
{2 The Water Works Loan at 4 per cent., Rs. 4,50,000.

Printed forms of tender can be obtained on application from the Secretary, Surat Municipality.

By Order,
V. B. DATE,
Secretary, Surat Municipality.

Municipal Office, Surat, 13th August, 1898.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

DEBENTURE LOAN 1898-99.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rs. of Surat Municipal Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rs. As. for every hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose {Rupees, and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay the balance of the allotment to the Secretary of the Surat Municipality on or before the date named in the advertisement for the payment of the allotment.
{a receipt for Rs.

Signature

Address

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

HAVE JUST ISSUED THEIR NEW

GENERAL CATALOGUE,

which contains a complete list of all their Departments.

POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

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REQUIRED for Calcutta two or three FIRST CLASS GOANESE COOKS. Must have hotel experience and be able to bring a portion of their staff with them. Good pay to good men. Apply giving age and all other particulars to "Hotel," care of this Paper.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Durrumbhai Hirji, at Rs.4-12-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. Batliwalla's and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Milliners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

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By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th August, at 3 p.m., at the Bellasis Bridge, Municipal Pipe Depot, a lot of empty kerosene oil boxes with tins, unserviceable articles, broken founts, chimneys, burners, wooden posts, C. I. columns, pieces, cocks, &c.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE POLICE CHOWKY.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell, for removal, by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th August, at 2 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the Police Chowky situated in Abdul Rahiman Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 16th August, 1898.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
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NOTICES.

Ex S. S. "LANDAURA."

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MESSRS. CAVANAGH and MARTIN'S BATCH OF WALERS, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Hacks, Ponies, etc., have now been landed and are on view at our BYCULLA STABLES, 223, Bellasis Road.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

13th August, 1898, Girgaum and Byculla,

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BEST QUALITY and different kinds. Moderate Prices. Always in Stock. Apply to—J. D. S. W. JAYASURIYA and BROS. Late of J. P. J. DeSILVA and Co., Ceylon Manufacturing Jewellers and Washing Lace Merchants, No. 2, Brigade Road, Bangalore.

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Particulars may be ascertained on application to the INSPECTOR-GENERAL of EXCISE, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Amraoti Camp.

NOTICE.

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R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

NOTICE.

B. G. J. P. RAILWAY,

(INCLUDING JETALSAR RAJKOT, JAMNAGAR AND DHRANGADHRA RAILWAYS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of this Railway for the SUPPLY of (6,500) six thousand five hundred tons of FRESH SCREENED CARDIFF COAL (Powell's Duffryn) and (9,000) nine thousand tons of best BENGAL SIBPORE or other COLLIERY COAL free from dust and dampness approved and accepted by the Railway, and (500) five hundred tons Davison's West Hartley Coal to be taken into country craft from alongside vessels in Bombay Harbour and delivered dry into wagons at Bhavnagar Bunder.

Tenders which must be accompanied by an earnest fee of Rs. 500 (in currency notes or Government papers) will be received at Bhavnagar Para up to noon on 22nd August 1898 and should be superscribed "Tender for Coal."

Supply to commence in September and be completed by end of February 1899.

Forms of Tenders, with conditions of supply, can be had on payment of Re. 1 on application to the undersigned.

The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right to accept the whole or any portion of any tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

K. R. VACHA,
Storekeeper, B. G. J. P. Railway.

Bhavnagar Para, dated 29th July, 1898.

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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Moveilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

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A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

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Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

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BANKS

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,235xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	15 pr. ct.	1,110xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial Bank of India.	{ 10,000 } { 15,000 }	100	{ 100 / 75 }	8 p.a.	102
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	30
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	107 1-2
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	18	182 1-2
Coach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	850
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	490
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs10	175
Khandesh	240	450	450	Rs 60	490
Mahratta Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	900	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	365
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	220
New Beraf	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs45	575
New Indian	1,000	125	125	dvd 16½	170
Prince of Wales, Sabapathy (Bellary)	150	500	0[illegible]	20	400xd
Sassoon	500	500	7	0	370
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	20	585
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	490
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	200	Nil.	75
Volkart	—	1000	all	d d 65	1,07 9
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad advy	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	440
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	54
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	590
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	890
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	575
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,805
China Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	600
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	880
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	620
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	470
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	525
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	820
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	445
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 10	490
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Hinguniha Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	650
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,450
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	390
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	900
Ipdo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	570
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	220
Jamsetjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.74	205
Jeewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	725
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	800xd
Khatao Manockjee	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	630
Leonold	3,500	100	103	7 1-2	220
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
LaxmidasSpinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,020
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,400
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 75	2,290
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	93 3-4
Morarji Gocouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.55	1,875
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	360
Oriental	6,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	215
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,150
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	740
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5.	1,075
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	725
Shalapore Mills	550	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	2,025
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	590
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	220
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,330	250	250	Rs.5.	25?
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	610
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.1.	475
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	50
Venkatesh Lukhmidas Shunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410x1
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	550
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	40	250	all	dvdRs1	250
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	-	...
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	175
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	129xd
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	30	5,670
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,400
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 5	60
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	1,175
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	227
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	9 p ct.	320
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180xd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	369
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	330	30	18?
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	147
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	115
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	73
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	475
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	100
Tresoher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,000xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	..	145
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	dvdRs12	26
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	5 pr. ct.	2,000
B, B, and C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	do.	200
Ahmedabad Pranjej Ry.	...	500	...	4 pr. ct.	555
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	—	350	...	4 pr. ct.	345

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h. 26m. High water, 11-8m., 11-2a. Low water, 4-12m., 5-3a.
Municipal Corporation, meeting of urgency, 4 p. m.

BAND NOTICE.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening.

FAIR.—The annual Hindu fair, known as the "Pithori Amawashia Fair." will be held tomorrow (Wednesday), at Walkeshwar Temple, and will continue for eight days.

SCALDED.—Bhiwa Naikoo, aged thirty-five years, residing at Foras Road, and employed in the Madhowji Dharamsey Mill as a labourer, was, on Sunday, engaged with three other labourer in boiling hot water from a pit in the passage, where the steam economising steam pipe passes through, when he accidentally slipped, with a plank which he had placed across the passage into the boiling water below and was considerably scalded about the lower extremities, which necessitated his removal to the J. J. Hospital.

RUN OVER BY A PRIVATE VICTORIA.—Sarji, a woman, aged forty-five years, residing at 13th Lane, Kamatipoora, was, on Sunday evening, walking along Duncan Road, when she was knocked down by a cow which accidentally pushed against her, and before the woman could get up the front wheel of a victoria, belonging to one Alibhoy of Modikhana, passed over her body just above the hips, causing serious abrasions of the skin. The woman was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she was detained under treatment, as it was feared she had sustained internal injuries. No blame could be attached to the driver.

BURGLARY AT CHINCH BUNDER ROAD.—Dewji Lukhumsey, a grain merchant residing at Samual Street, and having his shop at Chinch Bunder Road, has reported to the police that on going to his shop on Sunday morning he found the door fastened from the inside. On making an examination of the premises he discovered a large hole in the roof of the shop. He entered the place through this gap and on opening the door from the inside discovered a box containing currency notes cash and ornaments of the value of Rs. 208 broken open and its contents carried away.

A RUNAWAY HORSE IN A CARRIAGE.—On Saturday noon, a hack victoria No. 600 was being driven along the Mint Road in the direction of Bori Bunder, when the horse attached to the carriage shied and bolted, running the wheel of the carriage against the footpath and causing the bolt to give way. The horse continued its career in the direction of Bori Bunder, dragging along with it the front panel of the carriage. Two coolies named Tookaram Jhot and Hurry Sheewa, who were crossing the road were knocked down by the animal and injured. They were taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and after treatment were allowed to go home. The horse was stopped at Bori Bunder. The driver escaped unhurt.

KNOCKED DOWN BY HORSES.—One hundred and forty horses were led from the Princes Dock to Messrs Scott and Co.'s stables at Bellasis Road on Sunday last, between 9 and 11 a. m. One of the animals got loose at Dongree Street and bolted, knocking down in its career two persons, Gafdor Cassim and a girl named Munjuri both of whom sustained injuries, and were removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The man's injuries were slight, and he was allowed to go home after treatment, but those of the girl being of a serious nature, she was detained in the hospital. The horse was secured shortly after. One Gangaram Kooshna also sustained slight injury to his head by falling down on Babulla Tank Road, while attempting to get out of the way of a runaway horse, which with others, was being led from the docks to Bellasis Road.

SUICIDE—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at Kandewady, regarding the death of Doorgabai, a Hindu woman, aged twenty years, wife of Ramkrishna Ragoonath, a clerk employed in the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., and residing in a chawl at Kandewady, Girgaum. Deceased was married about seven years ago. From the evidence given by the husband, it appears that Doorgabai had been very discontented at not having any new clothing or ornaments to wear during the present month of Shravan. She often used to say that other women jeered and laughed at her on account of her being so poorly clad. Her husband told her that he would get her some jewellery and new clothing bye-and-by, as his circumstances would not allow him to buy her anything at present. On Sunday night she reiterated her request and received the same reply. She appeared to be gloomy and went to bed without taking her meals. About 3 o'clock on the following morning a neighbour heard a splash in the well close by the house and informed the husband, who searched for the deceased and found her missing. He went to the well and looked in but could see nothing. The police were informed and the well was dragged, with the result that the body of the deceased was recovered about two hours after. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN S. AND W. COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the New Great Spinning and Weaving Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, Apollo Street, Mr. Dwarkadas Shamji presiding. The following resolutions were submitted to the meeting for consideration and disposal:—(1) "That Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rahiman, or the person or persons who may from time to time hereafter be nominated in writing by him to act as a Director of the Company, either during his lifetime or after his death shall be a Director of the Company during the continuance of the mortgage executed or about to be executed in his favour on behalf of the company, and neither Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rahiman nor the person or persons nominated by him shall be required to retire by rotation or vacate his seat or be removed under articles 89,96 and 97 of the Articles of Association of the Company during the continuance of the security." (2) To confirm the agreement made on behalf of the Company at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 4th day of July 1898, to borrow Rs. 8,00,000 from Mr. Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rahiman on the security of a mortgage of the Company's land, buildings and machinery, and to sanction or confirm the mortgage executed or about to be executed in favour of Mr. Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rahiman in pursuance of such agreement. The resolutions were adopted.

CRICKET.

B. V. A. vs. TELEGRAPH C. C's.

The cricket match played on Saturday the 13th between the Bombay Volunteer Artillery and Telegraph resulted in a win for the latter by 12 runs. The Telegraph were without the services of Page, Mason, Pote and Perkins. Catchpole and H. Wise batted well for the B. V. A., though the former was fortunate in an appeal for a catch behind the wickets being given, in his favour before he had scored a run. Rozario, Johnson, and Alexander did well for the Telegraph. F. Green captured 4 wickets for 15 runs and Alexander 6 for 18.

BO VOL ARTILLERY

H Wise, b Alexander	18
Zurhorst, c Cassels, b Chitts	5
F Green, b Chitts	4
A Wise, b Alexander	0
N Catchpole, b Nestcher	27
Wilson, b Netcher	0
R Green, b Alexander	0
Roberts, c Netcher, b Alexander	0
Saunders, b Alexander	2
McAlpine, c Rozario, b Alexander	0
Brandon, not out	2
Extra	1
Total	59

TELEGRAPH

H Netscher, b H Wise	0
Cassels, b H Wise	2
G Rozario, run out	25
Aaron, b H Wise	0
Alexander, b Catchpole	2
Chitts, C F Green	2
Johnson, run out	13
Carson, b F Green	0
Speechley, b F Green	0
Michael, not out	0
Farrington, b F Green	0
Extras	18
Total	71

PARSEE GYMKHANA C. C. VS. JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

A CRICKET match was played on Sunday between the above teams, which ended in a win for the Brights by five wickets and one run. The Gymkhana, winning the toss, went in first, and were all out for 53. Spencer and Davur were the only men who just managed to enter into double figures, and played well against the remarkable bowling of Maneck Doctor and Kaikobad Mistry. The Brights followed on and responded with a total of 90. M. J. Doctor, M. M. Surti, Irani, Cardmaster and Mistry all played well and contributed, 17, 16, 13, 12 and 10, respectively. The one important feature of the match was a grand hit made by Irani right over the pavilion. The Gymkhana, in their second venture, scored 58, Kharas alone scoring 26. This left the Brights 22 runs to win the match, but the Gymkhana bowling and fielding were too good to give their opponent a victory of a very broad margin.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists Grocers, &c.

HIGH COURT,—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the HON. MR. JUSTICE RANADE.)

MURDER OF A KHOT AND HIS SERVANT.

IMPERATRIX VS. HIRU LAKSHMAN KHANDEKAR AND ANOTHER.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. S. R Arthur, Joint Sessions Judge of Alibag, who, in June last, convicted the two accused of murder and sentenced them to death. Mr. M. V. Bhat appeared for the accused; the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The two accused were charged with having, on the 11th April last, at Karnala, committed murder by causing the death of two persons, namely, the complainant's father Kazi Ahmad and his servant Bahadur. Both the accused pleaded guilty. The first accused stated in his confession that the deceased Kazi Ahmad was the Khot of his village. He was arbitrary in his dealings with the people. He seized cattle without any reason, and sent them to the pound, and exacted fees for releasing them. He took persons to forced labour. He met the accused's wife once on the road and abused her in vulgar words. For these and other reasons, accused said he bore hatred against him. He came to the accused's village about a week before the murder. The two accused, who had gone into a jungle, saw him from a distance returning to his village of Tale, and they thought of killing him. He was on horseback, followed by his servant, named Bahadur, at some distance. Both accused attacked him, pulled him down by his leg, and threw him on the ground. He fell down on his back, with his face upwards. The second accused pressed him down on the ground with his knees, and pressed his throat with his hands. The first accused shut the deceased's mouth with one of his hands, and with the other he pressed his throat. The deceased died almost instantaneously. The servant came towards the accused, who left Kazi Ahmad alone and attacked the servant. They threw him on the ground, and killed him in the same manner as they had done in the case of the Khot. The pony went away towards the Kazi's villages, the accused returned to their village, leaving the corpses where they were. The Sessions Judge said that he could find no extenuating circumstances in the case of the accused to cause him to pass the lesser sentence. On their own confession, the murder was a deliberately planned one. The accused stated that the Kazi had long oppressed the whole village, and that his death had been determined on a year before. From the evidence before the Court, the Sessions Judge thought it probable that oppression was practised by the deceased, who was the Khot of the village. The provocation might have been grave, but there was nothing before the Court to show the extent of it.

From the intense feeling in the village against the deceased, the Court could gather that there probably was provocation, but it certainly was not sudden. The deed committed was a deliberately planned murder. Accused No. 1 was an old man, and there was nothing to show that, before the actual night of the murder, he had any intention himself to commit the murder, though he had admitted that he was one of those who formed the plan. For the second accused Mr. Arthur could see no extenuating circumstances whatever. On his own confession, he was a paid assassin accused No. 1 seemed to have joined with him in the actual murder, because he happened to be with him on the evening in question, Mr. Arthur felt it to be his duty to sentence both accused to death.

Their Lordships, on looking at all the circumstances of the case, confirmed the sentence of death and dismissed the appeal.

HOMELESS LEPER FUND RELIEF COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the general committee of the fund was held yesterday in the Corporation Hall, to elect a chairman in place of Mr. P. H. Snow, who resigns from the 20th inst. There were present Mr. P. C. H. Snow, chairman; the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna; Rao Bahadur Ellapa Ballaram, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Messrs. Tribhowandas M. Nathoobhoy, Amirudin Tyabjee, Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, Rao Saheb Gunputrao M. Pitale, Messrs. N. R. Ranina, K. N. Kabrajee, Kallandas Keshandas, Harkissandas Narotumdas, Khan Bahadur, M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., the Hon. R. M. Sayani, and Dr. S. S. Weir. It was proposed by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, seconded by Mr. N. R. Ranina, and carried, that Mr. W. L. Harvey, I. C. S., be appointed Chairman of the Leper Asylum. A vote of thanks to the retiring Chairman was proposed by the Hon. Dr. Bhaldchandra, seconded by Mr. Amirudin Tyabji and carried with acclamation.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE matches on Saturday 13th inst., was at 700 and 800 yards when the Navy men were well to the front winning all the Spoons. Petty Officer Bishop was best at the first distance and second at the 800 yard's where his shipmate Rowe was one point in front of him. The full scores are :—

11TH COMPETITION.

	700 yds.
1st Class P O G Bishop, Royal Navy	29a
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	23b
E R A A Pinegar, Royal Navy	22c
E R A F Rowe, Royal Navy	22d
Vol B R Skinner, G I P Ry Vols	21d
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	20
C P O F Fischer, Royal Navy	20
Lieut G R Webb, G I P Ry Vols	19
Capt T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	19
1st Class P O Underdown, Royal Navy	17
Sergt W Johnson, Ordnance Dept	16
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	14
Sergt P J Jackson, 1st S L Infantry	8
Lieut T Legat, Ordnance Dept	6

a Handicapped 4 points, winner of 1st Spoon, b handicapped 4 points, c handicapped 2 points, winner of 2nd Spoon, and d handicapped 2 points,

12TH COMPETITION.

	800 yds.
E R A F Rowe, Royal Navy	25a
1st Class P O G Bishop, Royal Navy	24b
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	23c
Vol B R Skinner, G I P Ry Vols	21d
C P O F Fischer, Royal Navy	20c
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	19
E R A A Pinegar, Royal Navy	19
Capt T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	18
1st Class P O W Underdown, Royal Navy	14
Lieut G R Webb, G I P Ry Vols	8
Lieut T Legat, Ordnance Dept	4
Sergt W Johnson, Ordnance Dept	2
Sergt P J Jackson, 1st S L Infantry	2

a Handicapped 2 Points Winner of 1st Spoon. b handicapped 6 points. c handicapped 4 points. d handicapped 2 points. e winner of 2nd spoon.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 16.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

237-93—Mazanlal and R—Manecokchund Kapurchand vs Rachappa Virappa Karajgy and others—Dikshit and D and K J Mantri part heard.

652-97—Shamrao P—Bai Jadaw and another vs Hargovandas Pranjeevandas and others—Ardesir H and D

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice STRACHEY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

137-81—Crawford B and Co—The Steam Ship Kasala Co Ld vs Steam Dewcurn Nanjee—Roughton and B

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the English Press and M Co Limited and Reduced—Wadia and G—The English Press and M Co Limited, Petitioners.

208-95—Roughton and B—The Fabrish Senitede Biachi Coloni vs Jugmohundas Vundrawandas and others—Little and Co

Testamentary Suits.

13-95—Pestonji R and K, and Bhaishanker and K—Hajrabai widow and others vs Tyab Hajee Essa—Framjee M and M

2-95—Bhaishanker and K—Shivshanker Ramshanker vs Ramshanker Atumram—M N Sacklatwalla

22-97—Matubai and J—Bhowanishanker Ruttonji and others vs Ramdas Thackersey and others—Payne G and S

Postponed Long Causes.

273-97—Captain and V—Sittaram Sowba and another vs The Hindoostan Spg and Wg Mills Co Ld—Dikshit and D

630-97—Ardesir H and D—Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy Pagdiwalla vs The Secta Generale Mercantile of Paris and another—Craigie L and O, and B. M. and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

6-97—Edgelow and G—Ezdujee Furdoonjee vs Sadanand Trimback Bhandare—K D Shroff

480 97—M N Saklatwalla—Kikabhoy Eusufji vs Barah Alli Mohomed Rajaballi

536-97—Muljee and R—Kasoorchand Dupchand vs Roognathjee Mooljee—Edgelow and G

691-97—Nanu and H—Mahomedally Lookmanjee and others vs Khoorbanally Khojbhoy

37-98—Thakurdas D and C—Currimbhoy Ebrahim vs Ladkibai and others—Hiralal M and M. and Little and Co

204-98—Pestonjee R and K—Kbjee Oomersey and others vs Hurdayamul Dariabunmul—Smetham B and N

205-98—Matabhai and J—Vadilal Lalubhai vs Ratilal Bapalal—Chitnis M and M

246-98—In person—Gordhandas Vussondas and others vs Ramdas Parmanandani

259-98—Hiralal M and M—Murgowandas Lachminarayen and others vs Rampratab Roghunathdas

262-98—Ardesir H and D—Ramanand Hurdayal vs Shivnarayen Rampratab

263-98—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India Ld vs Vasstad Mowjee Kirtikar

286-98—In person—Essoofali Abdoolali and others vs Dawoodbhai Ebrahimjee and others

334-98—Ardesir H and D—L W G Rivett-Carnac vs Vithaldas Ramdas and another—J C Cama

Postponed Long Causes.

123-97—Payne G and S—Virram Pisl and another vs The Hon Fazulbhoy Visram and another—Brown and M—Part heard

692-97—Sorabjee and J—Parvatibai vs Ramchandra Chimnajee Doonzra—Jehangir and S.

574-97—Jehangir and S—Raja Lukhma and others vs Bhai Baboojee—Payne G and S.

320-66—Payne G and S—Oomer Jamal Vayani vs Ahmedalli Tajbhoy and others—Little and Co.

150-95—Mansukial D and J—Damodar Soonderdas and another vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and others—Bhaishunker and K

Defended New Long Causes.

202-98—Thakurdas D C and H—Currimbhoy Ebrahim and others vs Shripad Harishavday—Captain and V

208-98—Wadia and G—Damoder Soonderdas and another vs Kalkhosrvo Burjorjee Choksey—K D Shroff

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Espl'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	55 15	53 86	54 3	59 55
Monday, 15th August	0 13	0 8	0 14	0 3
Total	55 28	53 94	54 17	59 58
Total fall to August 15th, 1897	60 4	57 13	60 80	56 44
Total fall to August 15th 1896	84 81	81 62	88 69	82 68

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	153	64
On the 13th August 1898	0	65
Total	154	29

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 15TH OF AUGUST, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| STATIONS. | Wind. Pressure, 8 A.M. | Wind. Direction. | Temperature in Shade. Rate per hour. | Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. |

THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES,
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PEREECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.
HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL
Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows :—
"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power ; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, there touch and reputition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."
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WARDEN & CO.,
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"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
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GREAT FIRE AT SUNDERLAND.
CHUBB'S PATENT SAFE
preserves its contents
ABSOLUTELY UNINJURED.
55, Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, July 20th, 1898.
Messrs. CHUBB & SON'S LOCK & SAFE Co., Ltd., 128, Queen Victoria Street, London.
DEAR SIR,—You will doubtless have observed the report of the great fire at Sunderland.
We sent our Mr. Hastie there to try and get information about any of your Safes. We are glad to say that he discovered a large one of your manufacture on the premises of W. Wade & Son, 220, High Street, Indiarubber and Guttapercha Merchants. This had been in very intense heat, and was covered with debris.
After a little trouble they managed to open the safe with the keys, and to the delight of the owners, their papers were found ABSOLUTELY UNINJURED.
We are, yours faithfully,
For Henry Walker & Son, Ltd.,
J. G. WALKER, Managing Director.
Illustrated PRICE LISTS of CHUBB'S SAFES free on application to
EDALJEE PESTONJEE,
Bombay Agent,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.

S. B. SHROFF, M.D.
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FOR
DIFFICULT CASES.
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7 to 11 and 5 to 7, Near Musjid Bridge.

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BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.
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NOTICE.
THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 29, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

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INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
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NOTES.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 15.

We reported under Saturday evening's date the latest news received through Reuter for this column, and now append our usual weekly comparative statement of the movements of cotton :—

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Week's Receipts	4,000	7,000	16,000
,, ,, to U. Kingdom	3,000	2,000	14,000
,, ,, Continent	15,000	4,000	7,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,495,000	6,617,000	5,186,000
,, exports to U. K. do.	4,786,000	3,004,000	2,260,000
,, ,, to Continent do.	5,333,000	2,855,000	2,249,000
,, Stock in the Ports	....	.. ..	.....

Total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 5th inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Total supply of all kinds	19,10,000	11,33,320	1,327,420
,, ,, Surats	1,12,000	1,15,900	192,890

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Stock in Liverpool	875,000	615,970	581,870
,, London	5,000	5,500	10,000
American Afloat	30,000	5,500	30,000
East Indian	4,000	3,600	4,000
Total...	914,000	630,570	625,870
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 17-32d.	4 3-16d.	4 5-16d.
,, Good Dholleras	3 1-4d.	3 17-32d.	3 15-32d.
,, Bhownuggar	.....	.....	.....
Difference	9-32d.	21-32d.	27-32d

The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs. 2,07,155
,, ,, Branches	Dec.	,, 47,965
Other ,,	Inc.	,, 25,25,503
Government Securities	Dec.	,, 974
Other authorised ,,	Dec.	,, 7,920
Loans	Dec.	,, 8,97,176
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	,, 1,97,225
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	,, 67,364
Cash	Inc.	,, 35,59,460

An addition during last week of 35½ lakhs brought the Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank to some 180 lakhs, while in the week preceding there was a decrease of about 5 lakhs, at 144 1-2 lakhs. Private Deposits were augmented to the extent of 25 1-4 lakhs ; and Bills Discounted and Purchased increased by over 1 1-2 lakh. On the other hand, Public Deposits at the Head Office decreased by 2 lakhs, and at the Branches by just under 1-2 lakh. Loans were some 9 lakhs less, and Balances with other Banks over 1-2 lakh less.

COTTON.—The enquiry for this staple has been meagre to-day, and prices have further declined Re. 1. Shippers bought but 200 bales—100 bales each of Poolgaum and Bengal, at Rs. 136 and Rs. 132 per candy, respectively. The Mills took 650 bales, comprising 100 bales Chopda, at Rs. 130 ; 100 Viramgaum, at Rs. 135; 200 Branpore, at Rs. 133 ; 100 Julgaum, at Rs. 130 ; 100 Jalna, at Rs. 138 ; and 50 Rampore, at Rs. 142. The market is quiet in tone.

The reports wired from the Cotton-growing area this morning showed that the plants at Beawar, Khamgaum, and Wadhwan were still in want of more rain. The rainfall registered since the previous advices did not exceed 33 cents at any one station. The weather was generally bright, and the crop prospects continued good on the whole.

WHEAT is a steady market, with a little enquiry "White Delhi" is quoted at Rs. 4-5-6 per cwt.

SEEDS.—The price of "Rapeseed" has advanced, being Rs. 6-4-0 per cwt. for "Yellow Cawnpore" ; "Poppyseed" has also increased in price, to Rs. 6-7-0. In "Linseed" a small business has passed, and the demand for "Poppyseed" and "Rapeseed" shows an improvement.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	479	bales.
Wheat	4,366	cwts.
Linseed	1,425	,,
Rapeseed	7,426	,,
Gingellyseed	884	,,
Poppyseed	2,313	,,
Castorseed	4,070	,,
Rice	1,140	,,

FREIGHTS.—The market is firm in tone. For ready shipment 20s. per ton is asked ; for September, 19s. ; and for October, 18s. to 19s.

EXCHANGE.—Rates opened quiet to-day at 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4d. for three months' sight Credits. A small amount of Merchants' Bills were reported placed at 1s. 3 31-32d., but thereafter the market became steadier, and a fair amount of business in Bank Paper was reported, rates closing firm as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 7-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-8d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4d.	,,
Francs	1'68 1-4	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quotations have been given to-day in a firm market at 95 3-8 for 3 1-2 per Cents, for Cash, and 95 1-4 for the Settlement ; 87, nominal, was named for Threes.

SHARES.—Prices have to-day shown a strong tendency to favour buyers, as disclosed by our revised list.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, AUG. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 30-32

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 7-8
Bar Silver	27 7-16.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 13th August, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 6th August, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 6, Rs.	Aug 13. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	74,00,000	74,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,39,341	45,32,186
Do. do. at Branches	20,73,431	20,25,466
Other Deposits	2,80,61,273	3,05,86,866
Post Bills	12,270	7,599
Credits, undrawn	19,30,007	20,25,083
Rs.	5,42,66,322	5,66,27,200
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,03,92,152	1,03,91,178
Other authorised Securities	36,38,417	35,20,497
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	62,69,709	58,77,671
Loans do. do.	1,42,81,513	1,33,84,337
Bills Discounted and purchased	48,41,131	48,06,336
Dead Stock	4,15,330	4,15,330
Stamps and Stationery	21,079	21,044
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	1,64,634	96,970
Cash	1,44,52,357	1,80,11,817
Rs.	5,42,66,322	5,66,27,200

R.-M. RAILWAY.
(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th July 1898, on 1,873·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic the week	1,19,000	1,60,000	4,000	2,83,000
Or per mile of half-way	71	96	2	169
For previous 3 weeks of half-year.	4,02,000	6,85,000	13,000	11,00,000
Total for 4 weeks	5,21,000	8,45,000	8,45,000	13,83,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,02,889	1,70,622	1,70,622	2,76,911
Per mile of Ry. do.	62	102	3	167
Total to corresponding date do.	4,58,766	8,67,766	29,132	13,55,667

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 4,089
Ditto to date ..... ,, 27,333

I. M. RAILWAY.
Week ending 6th August, 1898

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	933	940	...	...	..	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	35,720	38,692	...	972	10,881	...
Goods	44,369	65,654	..	21,285	...	1,18,271
Other earnings	3,190	7,758	..	4,568	...	2,067
Total for week	83,279	1,10,101	...	26,825	...	...
Aggregate	5,30,149	6,39,606	...	...	...	1,09,457

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

LLEWELLYN—August 14, at Dhongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the wife of P. Llewellyn, of a daughter.
STEPHANIDES—August 14, at Malabar Hill, the wife of P C Stephanides, of a daughter.

DEATH.

BAHADHURJEE—August 15, at Deena Lodge, Malabar Hill, Bombay, Dr Kaikhushroo Nusserwanjee Bahadhurjee M D, B S (London), aged 38. Funeral this (Tuesday) morning at 8 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BORAH—August 8, at Silchar, the wife of Surga-Lieut-Col S Borah, I M S, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BRYAN—August 6, at Sheikhbudin, Mary Maude, infant daughter of Captain and Mrs T W G Bryan, Royal Artillery aged 9 months and 19 days.
THOMAS—August 13, at Madras, the Rev Morris Thomas, of the London Mission, Vizagapatam, aged 46 years.

The Bombay Gazette
TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1898.

IT is evident that the Shanghai and Hongkong bank and the syndicate associated with that important representative of British commercial interests in China, were unable to accept the concession for the Hankou-Peking railway, subject to the conditions laid down by M. Pavloff. The Russian Minister withdrew the absolute veto on the concession being given to the British bank which he had accompanied by a quite unauthorised threat to withdraw from Peking, and even apologised for having used it. He substituted however stipulations which he knew well no capitalists could accept, namely, that there should be no mortgage of the permanent way of the line, and that under no circumstances should the personnel of the line be appointed or changed by the Bank. Naturally the London press and members of Parliament of both parties, urged the Government to resist the attempt to modify the terms which the Tsungli Yamen had agreed to, and instructions were telegraphed to Sir Claude Macdonald to uphold the claims acquired by the Bank. We are of course in ignorance of the exact nature of these instructions. Apparently they failed to accomplish the desired object. The omniscient Peking correspondent of the *Times* wired that the Tsungli Yamen has agreed to all the conditions laid down by the Russian minister for the construction of the railway in question, and the loan in connection thereof. Mr. Balfour informed the House on Friday last that this statement was substantially correct, and that the matter is engaging the serious attention of the Government. The *Times* correspondent has supplemented his announcement by the information that the Belgian, the Russian and the French Ministers, had joined in urging the Chinese Government to disregard the British attempt to prevent the ratification of the concession to the so-called Belgian syndicate, which in this affair has the financial support of the Russo-Chinese bank, and the diplomatic support of Russia and France.

It is a difficult situation. The Foreign Office is confronted, not for the first time, with a very awkward alternative. Lord Salisbury must decide, and decide quickly, whether he will accept one more humiliation, or insist on and enforce the claim of the British syndicate to the concession for building the railway. The latter alternative would mean that threat of war, which certain newspapers in London recommend ; with war to follow if the threat be disregarded. But it would be difficult to prevail on the British public to undertake the risks and the sacrifices of war with two great Powers in the interests of a group of disappointed railway promoters. The Chinese Government have expressly repudiated the suggestion that they have been menaced with aggression by any Foreign Power in this connection. Where, then, is the *casus belli* ? There is ground for diplomatic protest ; but beyond that it would be difficult to go under the circumstances. But should those circumstances ever have arisen ! At the outset Russia entered a caveat against an endeavour to obtain a concession for a railway to Peking by a British syndicate as an encroachment on her sphere of influence in the north of China. Great Britain had obtained a promise that no part of the basin of the Yangtse should be alienated to another Power, thus, apparently, claiming that enormous teritory with its 200,000,000 of inhabitants as a British sphere of influence. When the actual "promise" was disclosed in the recent Blue Book, it turns out to be simply a declaration that as the territory in question is of vital interest to China, there can never be a question of ceding any part of it to a foreign Power. But the principle of spheres of influence seemed to be accepted by Lord Salisbury when that promise was put forward as an equivalent and compensation for the spheres claimed by other Powers. Russia opposed the project for a Chino-British railway from Hankou to Peking via Newchang and that objection was supplemented by the approval of the rival project of the Belgian syndicate, to link Peking and Newchang with Hankou on the Yangtze in the Peking and thus bring Russian influence to the great river, through the heart of the British sphere. Mr. A. Michie, writing in the *National Review* two months ago, asserted that this course was determined upon and that Lord Salisbury's supposed achievement in securing the reversion of Yangtze basin for Great Britain was already nullified. We have not yet heard what Lord Salisbury will say to that presentment of the case. He may have an effective rejoinder to M. Pavloff's latest move on the Chinese chess-board.

IN the old days, for the return of which some observers sigh, the advent of Famine in the land was the sure precursor of a widespread increase of serious crime. The carefully organised system of relief undertaken by the State has largely done away with the dire necessity which knew no law, and the distress that is the inevitable accompaniment of famine is no longer a menace to the public security. But the gigantic operations by which the State mitigates suffering does not entirely prevent an increase of crime, though happily the offences committed are generally of a less serious character than in bygone times. In his report on the administration of the Jail Department of the Presidency during last year, Mr. Filgate has anything but a cheerful tale to tell. He attributes the increase of the number of admissions of convicted prisoners from 15,151 in 1896 to 20,705 as due to the crop failures in some districts and the dearness of food grains in all. This theory receives support from the fact that in Sind, where the effects of the famine were less felt than elsewhere in the Presidency, the admissions decreased, while large increases took place in the Yerrowda, Ahmedabad, Thana, Dhulia, Nasick and Dharwar prisons. Then too the admissions of persons engaged in agricultural pursuits and of mendicants were very heavy. The percentage of admissions of the former class to their census population rose from 0·115 to 0·164, and of miscellaneous persons (composed largely of mendicants) from 0·277 to 0·447, A regretable feature of the returns is the growth of female admissions from 810 to 1,126, which is a rise of 39 per cent. A set off to the increase of convictions was provided by the opportune occurrence of the Diamond Jubilee, in connection with which 1,600 prisoners were released, thereby relieving in some measure the overcrowding of jails, which was one of the features of the year's gloomy record. It is an ill wind that blows no one good, and the prisoners sentenced to transportation during the year have to thank the plague epidemic for the fact that they have not yet been sent to the Andamans. It has been deemed advisable to keep Bombay convicts on this side of Cape Comorin for the present, so as not to include plague microbes among the undesirable things exported to the Andamans by the State. Of course no such reason stood in the way of carrying out capital sentences, and altogether 32 persons were hung during the year, being eight less than in 1896. No less than 908 prisoners were released on appeal, 15,710 on expiry of sentences and 1,443 under remission rules. The admissions largely increased the percentage of Hindus and Sikhs in jail, and also of illiterate persons.

While the offences committed in prisons needing magisterial investigation decreased from 59 to 23, those with which the Superintendents dealt were much more numerous though not greatly disproportionate to the increase of population. Mr. Filgate states that in the early part of the year there was a recrudescence at the Hyderabad Jail of the spirit of pronounced insubordination to which he has referred in earlier reports as a distinguishing feature the prisoners there. But in Surgeon-Captain James Jackson, who is now in charge of Yerrowda Jail, they had a severe disciplinarian, and he set to work to introduce on parades among working parties and in barracks what is known as the silent system. In view of the "chattering proclivities of prisoners and warders alike, the struggle was an uphill one" and success was only attained by inflicting punishment on some 750 offenders. Thereby the total punishments in the Hyderabad Jail rose to a figure representing more than one-third of the entire total for the Presidency. We are sorry to see by the report that punishment by "fetters and hand cuffing behind or to a staple" was resorted to in 1,140 cases as against 372 in 1896. Separate cellular and solitary confinement is a sufficiently severe form of punishment for breach of prison discipline, save in the extreme cases in which flogging is resorted to, and punitive measures ought not to go further. To fetter and handcuff a prisoner to a staple is a relic of barbarism which should have no place in any system of treatment carried on under the British flag. The statistics regarding the civil prisoners are of course separately given. They show that the daily average number of persons incarcerated for debt was 62 as against 116 in 1896 ; the decrease being attributable to plague, with the paralyses of business it induced, and also to famine. The high price of food grains, while having a tendency to drive men into debt, acted as a bar to extreme action by creditors, this being due to the anomalous provision of the civil law whereby a creditor has to pay for the cost of maintenance of his debtor. The luxury of putting debtors in durance vile was owing to the famine too expensive to be indulged in to any very great extent, and the reduction of inmates of civil jails tended to make it still more costly. The cost per head of average strength rose from Rs. 71-1-10 to Rs. 128-0-1. On the criminal side the cost to the State per prisoner rose from Rs. 70-15-11 to Rs. 82-9-3, an enhancement which was entirely due to the high prices of food-stuffs. More than half of the average was absorbed by dieting charges as against Rs. 29-1-8 in 1896, while Rs. 24-10-3 of it was absorbed in establishment. When the prospects of a reduction of the price of grain seemed favourable, Mr. Filgate entered upon what he calls the hand-to-mouth policy of concluding agreements with the provision contractors for limited periods only, and this resulted in a saving altogether of Rs. 15,400, for which Government in its present state of impecuniousness is no doubt grateful.

The report laments the fact that the "Deccan Gang" brought no grist to the Government mill during 1897. As no remunerative labour could be found for them, they were engaged upon the philanthropic work of aiding the more impoverished class of cultivators in the neighbourhood of the camp by clearing old or digging new wells, and in other agricultural occupations. To the question why keep up the Deccan gang, since employment is not readily found for it, Mr. Filgate replies by holding up before Government a prospect which the Revenue Member will regard with alarm, of extensive additions to existing prisons, to provide accommodation for the disestablished gang. Formerly the Public Works Department gave the gang plenty of work, but in recent years Mr. Filgate has been "compelled to go touting all over the place to secure employment for them." He suggests that the P. W. D. should be instructed to utilise the services of the gang as freely as they did in past years. Even the relief afforded by the absorption of a number of prisoners in this way did not prevent great overcrowding, the daily average population of the jails being considerably above the capacity of the buildings. While the average number of sick inmates was smaller than in 1896 the death-rate was higher, being 9·3 per mille of population. The cause of this disproportion was an epidemic of cholera—that sure attendant of famine—at some of the prisons, particularly at Thana. The report is characterised by Mr. Filgate's usual frankness, and does not gloss over any of the unfavourable circumstances of the year. In this Department, as in so many others during 1897, expenditure increased enormously while income declined. Under these circumstances Mr. Filgate was justified in the policy he pursued—indeed no other could have been adopted with any prospect of deferring the bringing forward of ambitious schemes of reform or improvement and of simply endeavouring, in the face of appreciable difficulties to, "keep things straight as far as possible." No doubt now that times are improving Mr. Filgate will have numerous suggestions to make.

IN quoting from our columns an account of the circumstances under which the attempt to import labour for the Bombay mills from the North-West Provinces proved abortive, the *Manchester Guardian* suggests a reason for the failure in addition to those we set forth. The principal organ of the Lancashire spinners believes the failure of the experiment was due, not so much to the mistakes made in the choice of the raw material in the North-West and the exceptionally unfavourable conditions under which the trial was carried out, as to the unsuitability of cotton manufacture either to the people or climate of India. "It has frequently been said," remarks our contemporary, "that the cotton-mill industry in India is an exotic industry, the development of which has been due mainly to the artificial competitive advantages derived from the continual decline of exchange before the closing of the Mints." We are not aware that this has been said anywhere except in Lancashire, and it is a significant commentary upon the theory that low exchange is the cause of the development of cotton spinning that between the date the Mints were closed and the 30th June 1897 the number of mills in India rose from 141 to 173 ; the number of spindles from 3,575,000 to 4,065,000 ; of looms from 28,000 to 37,500, and the number of persons employed in mills from 121,000 to 144,000. The figures up to the 30th June are not available, but it is known that several mills have been added to the list during the twelve months. This advance has taken place during the time that exchange has risen from the verge of a shilling to sixteen pence or thereabouts. The development of the cotton Manufacture in India has in fact been far more rapid during the five years since the Mints were closed than in the five years which preceded the currency legislation of 1893. It is true the industry is depressed at the present time, but that is due to increasing competition more than to any other cause. However, having established to its own satisfaction that low exchange has buttressed up an exotic industry which would otherwise not have taken root here, the Lancashire journal draws therefrom the moral that "the apparently incurable tendency of the native operatives to desert the mills not merely in order to return to the land, but even to become mere loafers, as in Cawnpore and Lucknow, may not unreasonably be regarded as evidence that spinning and weaving by machinery in great mills is really not suitable either to the people or the climate of India." Seeing that the mill industry in India dates back to 1854 and that its development since that date has with very occasional and brief exceptions, been continuous ever since, it is rather late in the day to arrive at this conclusion. The migratory habits of the operatives does not prove that native workmen are constitutionally unadapted for mill work—it only shows how strong their attachment is to rural life and agricultural pursuits. There is abundant evidence in the reports issued under the Factory Acts from year to year to show that the industry as carried on in India is a very healthy one and that in physical stamina the people engaged therein compare favourably with most of the working classes. As to climate, the humid atmosphere of this city is especially favourable to the processes of cotton manufacture. It would indeed be a strange inversion of the natural laws which ordinarily rule the utilisation of the earth's products, if the climate of a country where cotton is grown so abundantly was unsuitable for its manufacture. The 'exotic' has taken such deep root in India and has weathered so many storms (including frequent interference by Lancashire by means of Parliamentary interference) that it might have been supposed that theories as to its unsuitability to the people and the climate would long ago have been given up, even by those with whom the wish that it should be otherwise might be father to the thought.

A NOTABLE man has been lost to the Parsee community, by the untimely death of Dr. K. N. Bahadurji. Endowed with considerable abilities and an ebullient energy, his professional training, which began in Bombay, was continued in London with success gave promise of a distinguished career. He was placed by Lord Reay in charge of the Petit Laboratory with a view to original research, a position which he held for three years. His success in private practice and his many-sided activities militated against achievement in the laborious field of research which demands a concentration of purpose and energy impossible to a busy man. The appointment was not renewed. When the plague broke out in Bombay two years ago Dr. Bahadurji did excellent service to his own community, and set a much needed example to others, by organizing a hospital for the treatment on the most favourable conditions of the sufferers from that disease amongst the Parsees. He filled a conspicuous place in the Municipal Corporation and the Town Council, and took an active interest in the advancement of the claims and interests of the medical profession in Bombay.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Clyde, with the outward Mails of the 5th instant, left Aden for Bombay at 8 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m. on Friday next.

ANOTHER appeal in addition to those already announced is to be made to the money market for the flotation of municipal bonds, though this time for only a comparatively small amount. The Surat Municipality has obtained the sanction of Government to the raising of one and half lakhs of rupees for plague expenses, to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly. The loan is to run for a period of 10 years, and will be issued on the security of the whole of the municipal revenues. Tenders are receivable by the Secretary of the Surat Municipality up to Wednesday, August 31st, at 4 p. m.

FOR the week ended 30th July, the North-Western Railway traffic earnings totalled Rs. 592,858, being an increase of Rs. 36,938 over the same period of last year. To date the increase during the financial year has been Rs. 45,20,840.

IT is proposed to assemble a Committee at Simla shortly to consider the question of military transport re-organisation.

THE Viceroy's Gold Medal for the best prize in the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition has been won by Captain Molyneux, 12th Bengal Cavalry.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL O'SULLIVAN, R.E., has sent in his report on the defensive positions at Drosh and Chitral.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART, on arrival in India at the end of October, will, it is understood, proceed direct to Army Headquarters at Simla before going on tour.

THE Secretary of State's reply to the proposals of Government of India regarding defensive arrangements on the Peshawar frontier are expected to arrive next month at the latest.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 23rd July 1898 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1897 of 27,306 maunds and Rs. 12,650 in the earnings.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PEACOCKE, C. M. G., Royal Engineers, will, it is understood, take up his new post of Deputy Quartermaster-General at Army Headquarters early next month. Colonel Leach, who has been officiating, will then revert to his substantive appointment of Commandant of the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

THE Madras Government has decided to construct a deep level canal from the southwest corner of the Harbour to the Cooum, and plans are now being prepared.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed a letter to the Bengal Government pointing out that as Christmas Day falls on Sunday, Tuesday 27th December might be declared a holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

WE understand that rewards and promotions for the departmental and other subordinates who did good service in the war will shortly be notified. They will have effect from the date on which the Honours Gazette was issued.

VETERINARY CAPTAINS FORSDYKE and Richardson and Veterinary Lieutenant Sullivan proceed to England during the ensuing trooping season on completing their tour of service in India.

MAJOR SCUDAMORE, Royal Scots Fusiliers, has been appointed Inspector of Army Signalling, Punjab and Bengal Commands, in succession to Major O'Leary, who completes his three years' tenure on September 1st.

THE Metapollium-Coonoor section of the new hill railway, which makes the ascent of the Nilgiris from the south-east, was "opened" on Wednesday evening, when the Governor of Madras made the inaugural trip very successfully.

THE latest reports from Bajour show that the trouble there is apparently over. The tribesmen ranged under two rival standards have dispersed to their homes : disgusted, it is said, at there being no chance of fighting. Most probably their supplies have been exhausted, as few "lashkars" can hold together for more than nine or ten days. The Nawab of Dir and the Khan of Nawagai are now left with their personal retainers, and it remains to be seen whether they will make an amicable settlement or withdraw and leave things "in statu quo."

THE rainfall returns for the whole monsoon period from the 1st June to date show that the downpour has been heavier than usual over Burma, the West Coast districts and the central parts of the country ; normal over Upper India ; and more or less deficient over Bengal, Assam, North Bombay, Rajputana and Madras.

THE cause of Bishop Gells resignation is failing health His lordship has for some time past been troubled with a weakness of the throat, and his strength has been failing him. He has therefore intimated to the Secretary of State his wish to retire, but wishes to be relieved only when quite convenient to the Church in India. Meanwhile he hopes to be able to carry on all the correspondence that comes to him in his present dual capacity.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 6th August was 224, against 212 and 197 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 1. There was 3 deaths from cholera, against 2 and 4 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 7. There were 6 deaths from plague, against 4 and 3 in the two preceding weeks. There were 2 deaths from small-pox during the week, against nil in the previous week. There were 5 deaths from tetanus against 8 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 71 and 18, respectively, against 72 and 34 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 25·0 per mille per annum, against 25·8, the mean of the last five years.

SIR A. HAVELOCK told the people of Trichinopoly on Thursday that out of 20 different railway schemes submitted by the Madras Government to the Government of India twelve have a good prospect of being favourably considered, four others are less promising but not hopeless, and the remainder belong to—well, the very distant future. "Schemes which will altogether include 4,428 miles," he said, "are pretty well secure, and further schemes, covering 300 more miles, are progressing satisfactorily."

A PUBLIC meeting was held at the Calcutta Young Mens' Christian Association rooms on Friday for the purpose of inaugurating a society for the protection of children in India. Mr. Justice Pratt occupied the chair and there was a large attendance. The Rev. Mr. Hart stated the objects of the meeting. The reason why they decided to form this society was that India was a land where very little mercy was shown to children and the helpless. There was a society in Calcutta for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, but none for the protection of children. Mr. Justice Pratt next addressed the meeting. The presence, he said, of such a large gathering was a sufficient assurance that they recognised the necessity of such a society.

THIS is the Delhi *Morning Post's* prize dog-story :—"Captain G. L. Hobbs, the Connaught Rangers, Meerut, writes :—I possess a pony and a pup who are the greatest of friends. Every morning I feed the pony with carrots, the dog always being in attendance. One day the pony got loose and attacked the carrot bed. The dog came out and watched the operation with much interest. Next day he went out and dug up some carrots which he took to the pony. The pony ate the tops of the carrots, but left the business parts alone. The dog looked puzzled, and went and lay down near the carrot bed to think. Presently the mali came along, dug up some carrots and gave them to the syce, who washed them and gave them to the pony, who, of course, devoured them eagerly. The pup "tumbled" at once, rushed into the stall, seized the carrots which the pony had first rejected, and, taking them to my bath-room, placed them on the ground. Taking each carrot in turn he held it under the water and shook it until all the mud was washed off. Then, full of pride, he stalked off and presented the clean carrots to the pony, who soon accounted for the lot. In two days the carrot bed was empty, and the pony was like a balloon !

THE Central Provinces season reports for last week are summarised in the following general remarks.—The rainfall was heavy in Damoh, Bilaspur and Sambalpur : moderate in Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Bhandara and Balaghat : and light in the other districts. A break is very much needed in Saugor, Mandla and parts of Betul, where it is reported that the crops are becoming sickly owing to the excessive saturation of the ground while more rain is wanted for the rice crop in parts of Nimar, Chhindwara and Bilaspur. Sowings of autumn crops not yet completed. Transplantation of rice and weeding continues, but the latter operation is retarded in Narsinghpur owing to excessive rain. Prospects of standing crops are on the whole good, but slight damage by insects and excessive moisture is reported from parts. Preparation of land for winter sowings continues in places. Cattle disease still exists in portions of eight districts. Prices are generally steady with a downward tendency. The cheapest prices are—wheat 17, gram 32, rice 16 and juar 25 seers per rupee. Balaghat is the only district where wheat is selling under 12 seers per rupee, and in two districts, namely, Narsinghpur and Betul, rice is selling under 10 seers per rupee.

MANAGERS of manageries and employees at the various zoological gardens know that the elephants under their care are prepared to go on a wild drunk whenever opportunity offers. Whisky is officially given them when they are ill or low, the quantity varying from five to ten gallons, according to the requirements of the case. This, says *Lippincott's*, is put into their drinking water. Bears and monkeys drink beer like German students, and love whisky equally well. In Africa the natives make use of this evil trait to cap ure their poor relations. The monkeys there are extremely fond of a beer brewed by the natives. So the latter place quantities of the liquor within easy reach of the monkeys, and wait until their victims are thoroughly befuddled. In this state they are unable to recognise the difference between negro and ape. When the negro takes the hand of one of them to lead him off, a second monkey takes the hand of the first, a third that of the second, and so on. A single negro may sometimes be seen carrying off a string of staggering monkeys.

THE sailors of the Bourgogne who were detained in custody at Havre have been released by order of the Public Prosecutor, and the affair is stated to be at an end. Two

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CABINET CHANGES IN AMERICA.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The Hon. Mr. Day, United States Secretary of State, intends to retire from his office in a few days, and will receive a judgeship.

It is understood that the Hon. John Hay, American Ambassador in London, will succeed Mr. Day as Secretary of State.

OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF THE INSURGENT LEADER.

The American Government notifies all Cuban commanders of the signature of the Peace Protocol, and acknowledges General Gomez, the Insurgent leader, as Commander-in-Chief.

THE FEELING IN SPAIN.

The Spanish Press deplores Spain's bitter humiliation.

The Republican journal "Pais" publishes the Protocol of Peace edged with a heavy black border.

AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The American Government has decided not to send any more troops to the Philippines unless General Merrit makes a request for reinforcements.

THE ADVANCE ON KHARTOUM.

Aug. 14.

Sirdar Kitchener with the Warwicks, the Lincolns, and the Seaforth Highlanders has left Atbara for the front.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

Aug. 15.

The British Infantry with the Sirdar now advancing to Khartoum are travelling in barges which are being towed by steamers.

The Cavalry and Artillery start for the front to-day overland.

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

Tropical heat is being experienced in London. Several deaths are recorded from the excessive heat, and innumerable cases of sunstroke are reported.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Aug. 14.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, with the English Mails of the 5th instant, left here for Bombay at 8 p.m. to-day, and the s. s. Himalaya for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

THE TOCHI VALLEY OUTRAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

News from Tochi shows the excitement caused by the recent attack on the Kanirogha cooly camp to be dying down. It seems in this attack it was, as usual, Punjabi coolies that were massacred, the Pathans mostly escaping.

THE GOVERNMENT METEOROLOGIST.

Mr. Elliot, Meteorologist to the Government of India, returns here from tour next Thursday.

PLAGUE IN HOSHIARPUR.

The respite regarding plague in the Punjab has been shortlived; the authorities no sooner commenced congratulating themselves on the complete disappearance, it breaks out again, a fresh case having to-day been reported in the village of Jarki, Hoshiarpur.

THE POONA TRAGEDY.

POONA, Aug. 15.

A painful tragedy took place in his Highness Aga Khan's bungalow this afternoon, by shooting Aga Hasum Shah, son of Aga Shah Noor Shah. Screams were heard proceeding from one of the houses in the occupation of the ladies belonging to the family, and the words wai-wai kush to Shusda, oh, oh, he is killed! were distinguished among others. Soon after men were seen running to and fro in the compound of the house. Great uproar followed. It appears that immediately before the cries of the ladies began, a gun shot report was heard from the room of Jeva Jumia Khoja Kamaria, servant of the family. The male residents of the adjoining rooms rushed up immediately and tried to force their way into the room of Juma; it was at length broken open and Jewa and Aga Asham Shah were found inside whilst the door was being forced open Jewa who was armed with revolver fired two shots at the man who was breaking open the door. The first shot missed, the second shot however took effect in the man's left shoulder. Other servants in spite of this rushed in and managed to disarm Jewa whom they handled most roughly. Asham Shah was found shot in the heart and was immediately removed to the Zenana, where he expired almost at once. Jewa, the murderer, was detained until the arrival of the police, by whom he was taken into custody and removed to Bolai Chowkey Mr. Thatcher, Superintendent Police went to Aga's bungalow and directed investigation which followed, then he proceeded to Bolai Chowkey and caused Jewa to be taken to Sassoon Hospital in order to have his wounds dressed. Doctor Easdon, House Surgeon, attended Jewa and found seven incised wounds on the head extending from the crown to forehead, each about two inches long and reaching to the bone; the man's eye was contused and presented a frightful appearance, as also the forehead which was battered and bruised. The servant who was shot in the shoulder was later on removed to the hospital, his bullet was extracted; he is not believed to be in any immediate danger.

Mr. Carvalho held an inquest, took the statement of accused. A six-chambered revolver was found in the room where the tragedy took place. The cause of murder is not known. The police are making enquiries. Hasham Shah was nephew of the present Aga Khan and heir presumptive to the title. He was about 20 years of age, has mother, sister, and brother all in Poona. Report has it that the murderer is a brother of the man who killed Aga Jungee Shah and Aga Abbas Shah at Jeddah about two years ago, but this wants confirmation.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE HON'BLE MR. CHUNILAL.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

BROACH, Aug. 15.

A public meeting, under the presidency of the Collector, Mr. Candy, was held yesterday evening to congratulate Rao Bahadur Chunilall Venilal C.I.E., upon his being nominated a Member of the Legislative Council. A special *shamiana* was erected in the High School compound, and no efforts were spared to decorate it with flowers, trees, flags and buntings of variegated colours. Portraits of Her Majesty and family lent grace to the decorations. Bands welcomed the arrivals, which began to pour in at 2 o'clock. Every section of the people were fully represented. Upwards of 10,000 people assembled, and the proceedings were opened by Mr. Bomansha Sorabee Ginvalla, who invited Mr. Candy to occupy the chair.

Mr. Candy spoke at length, eulogising in suitable terms, the character and abilities of the hon. gentleman. Mr. Fardunsha Pestonji delivered an elaborate and effective speech describing fully his public career. He was followed by others, and poetry specially composed delighted the audience. The address presented to Mr. Chunilal was enclosed in a sandalwood box. It was painted on silk, and was delivered by the hands of the Chairman.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal made an exhaustive speech in reply, thanking those assembled. The meeting was then dissolved after distribution of garlands and boquets, and the adoption of a vote of thanks to the Chairman. Three cheers were given for Her Majesty. A display of fireworks followed.

REWARD OFFERED FOR DACOIT LEADERS.

POONA, Aug. 15.

The District Magistrate of Nasik issued a proclamation awarding four prizes of Rs. 250 each for arresting four persons, named Haribali Khadya, Sakhya Salpute, Chima Bhawani, and Bala Luxmon, who are supposed ringleaders of dacoit gangs, for their whereabouts. Also Rs. 1,000 will be given specially to those who will try to arrest and give particulars and information to the Police or Military of the daring dacoity which took place in Velunjee near Trimbuck in the Nasik district. The dacoits were all armed, and attacked the house of a Marwari and carried away his property. The dacoits cut the nose and ears of Jairam. They belonged to the gang of Sakhya Salpute.

PLAGUE IN HUBLI.

There were 47 cases and 44 deaths recorded in Hubli on 12th instant, and 5 cases and 4 deaths in Bhore State yesterday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s, s. s. Caledonia, which left Bombay on Tuesday, the 2nd instant arrived at Suez on Saturday, the 13th instaant, at 2 p.m.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setoo left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 15th instant.

ADEN, Aug. 13.

The Australian Lloyds s. s. Imperatrix, from Trieste, left here this evening, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on Thursday evening.

PENANG, Aug. 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s Mazagon (extra) left this afternoon for Bombay, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the morning of the 23rd instant.

COLOMBO, Aug. 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Brindisi (extra) left here at 5 p.m. on Saturday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on Wednesday next.

The Orient Line Mail steamer Orizaba from Suez arrived.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION FROM ALEXANDRIA TO BUSSORAH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On several occasions I have endeavoured to bring to notice the desirability of the British Government undertaking the construction of the Railway from Alexandretta on the Mediterranean Sea to Bussorah or Kowul on the Persian Gulf. I advocated this in my consular reports from Baghdad and also in the Press. It has now come to pass that the Russians are desirous and will no doubt obtain a concession for a Railway from Tripoli on the Mediterranean Sea to Bussorah, and no doubt the Russians have persuaded the Turkish Government that the concession originally granted to the British Government has lapsed. I pointed out in one of my Reports that we had no legal status in Turkey, but that if we were to build the Railway we should have an influence in Turkish affairs that would give us power to control events to a certain extent. The Germans at all events adopted the idea of assisting the Sultan's Government to make Railways in order that they might acquire a legal status in Turkey, and this is precisely the same reason which has actuated the Russian Government in endeavouring to acquire a concession for the Railways from Tripoli to Bussorah, for it is obvious that if they once become a power in Turkish Arabia and the construction of a Railway must necessarily confer certain powers they gain advantages which may always be turned to Political account. Is England going to allow her orginal concession to lapse or is she again going to move in the matter that is the question. There is very little doubt that a Railway either direct to Alexandretta from Bussorah or diverted at Aleppo to join the German Lines in Augora would be not only one of the most paying lines in the World but it is one that would exercise a great civilising influence. I observed that again the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs has deigned to notice our responsibilities in the Persian Gulf. Perhaps he has again realised the fact that the Russian Bear has put forth his left paw to hug China and he is now putting forth his right arm to embrace India by acquiring Bunder Abbas or another Port on the Persian litorel, Perhaps when the British Government awakes to the inevitable drift of affairs in Persia they will commence some practical means of frustrating the designs of our continental friends by pushing a Railway from Quetta to Seistan and another from Kurrachee to Gwadur and dropping for the time being the construction of feeder Railways in Northern India. The Russians do not intend fighting for any position just yet, as their plans are not complete and they do not desire to lose prestige by untimely action. So every advance will be conducted peacefully if possible and their policy is doubtless to make continual feints of attacks via the Pamir and Herat so as to keep the Government of India in a constant state of tension, whilst they arrange their advance to the Persian Gulf, they are in no hurry and perhaps if we remonstrate vigorously they will delay but the intention will still remain and will be consummated eventually. The English nation wishes to push its commerce in every part of the world but is not prepared to face any European power that attempts to thwart her desire. It is somewhat curious to contrast our activity in the beginning of this century with our supineness now. In the olden times the interests of our commercial classes were thoroughly understood and the successive Governors-General of India did not hesitate to make acquisitions of territory to provide new markets for English goods and to secure Empire, at that time we acquired the Sea Board of the Malayan Peninsula and every port where we could push our trade in the Indian and China seas. We captured Java, the most valuable island in the East Indies. This expedition was organized in India under the orgies of that great civilian Sir Stamford Raffles. We also took the Mauritius from the French and pushed our Empire in every direction. We were at that time not afraid to make use of the military power we possess in the native army of India which can be augmented to any extent, but it is now our policy to decline to face our responsibilities by going to war to protect them. We shall shortly, I fear, when it is too late, find ourselves in a false position, especially if we have to fight combined Europe over the Suez Canal. We have continuously neglected the warnings given of the desirability of having an alternative route to Europe via Alexandretta from Bussorah, but the Russians were not unaware of the fact that in order to checkmate us they will now take our place in constructing that railway development, and the only consolation we have is that our fleet will enable us to retain our communication by sea by the Cape of Good Hope route. It is also a matter for great concern that our relations with the Imaum of Muscat are not in a more satisfactory state. Our neglect of this old and faithful ally is to say the least viciously careless.—Yours, &c.,

J. P. NIXON,
Major-General.

Hyderabad-Deccan, Aug. 12.

BEGGARS IN THE FORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Is it no one's duty to disperse the crowds of beggars who frequent the Fort and have become an intolerable nuisance? As I write a couple of able-bodied vagabonds are carrying along a little cripple whose misfortunes seem to be the only source of their income. It is a harrowing spectacle, and one which I have seen almost daily in the Esplanade and Church-gate Street for the past month. The men make known their claims to the support of the public in loud keries, and monopolize the footpath, while the police look on without interfering. They might inspect the cripple, at all events, and see if he is suffering and if so, rescue him. To all appearances he is.—Yours, &c.,

MERCHANT.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. Clyde, expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m. on Friday next:—

Broughton, Mr E C	Harris, Mr Mrs and infant
Ballantine, Mr J H	Keating, Mr S A J
Brown, Mr R C and Mrs	Little, Mr C
Bond, Capt C N R	Lindsay, Mr A M
Beddick, Mr W H	Mackworth, Capt
Bell, Mr E A S	Maclagan, Capt R S
Barrow, Mr T H	Mayer, Mr E
Barrow, Mr C A	Manuel, Mrs
Cousen, Mr H	Mackenzie, Mr A T
Cave, Capt H C C	Nicholson, Mr F N
Carey, Mr L S	Simpson, Mr J D
D'Arcy, Lieut L K	Stoddart, Mr
Deane, Mrs	Short, Mr. Mrs and Miss
Elliot, Capt	Taylor, Mr H B and Mrs
Ellis, Capt W M	Thomas, Mr J.
Foulds, Mr D	Tyler, Major H E
Ghosh, Mrs and infant	Tandy, Lt E A
Glasgow, Capt H	Westropp, Capt
Greany, Surg-Major and Mrs	Watson, Mr F B
Hallams, Mr A P	Wortabet, Surg-Major H G L
Hallifax, Mr C J	Young, Mr J D

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 29.

THE United States Consul in Chemnitz reports that, although the rise of German trade with the Orient had been rapid, there was a possibility of further increase. Among the methods commended the opening of sample-rooms is referred to as most likely to give the largest return for the smallest expenditure both of money and men. To exhibit goods in Bombay and Calcutta, Peking, Shanghai and Hongkong, in Yokohama and Tokyo, in Valparaiso and Santiago, in Buenos Ayres and Rio de Janeiro, for one year is worth a century of circulars by mail. Nothing is so eloquent and instructive as direct contact with the objects offered for sale, nor is any nation above this need. In Calcutta 60 rupees will easily cover the expense of an exhibit for each manufacturer; of course this is an average estimate. But no expense can exceed the advantages bound to accrue. The Japanese Consul in Bombay is urging his people to put forth every effort on these lines. Since the return of the Lyons commission, France is organizing syndicates to extend trade, which send out and maintain one or more agents to show samples, obtain orders, and keep in touch with the trade. Of course it is the best plan for firms of kindred character to combine; for instance, a varnish house, a whitelead manufacturer, an oil refiner, etc., could easily combine and keep several men in China, India or any other Eastern country. These agents are told to study the tastes, needs, and even the prejudices of the people among whom they travel. They should be able to promise goods constructed or modified as desired. Merchants and manufacturers should send out business men—selling agents—not missionaries and schoolmasters. It takes a long time for a people to unlearn its customs. The French Consul in Foochow has named a very small sum as sufficient for the maintenance of a good commercial agent for that part of China represented by Shanghai and Hongkong. Ten firms can do it, each paying a proportion of the cost. He says that the amount is insignificant compared with what each house would have to pay to maintain an agency in either city. The East has more than half the human race to clothe and feed, and no nation has opportunities like our own. The Consul also claims that the lines of steamships from San Francisco, Seattle and Portland, with a canal via Nicaragua or Panama and communication from the Gulf and Atlantic cities, would enable the United States to participate in the trade with the Orient as no other Power in the commercial world can do, in the splendour promised for the coming century.

The ways and means by which foreign States have sought to protect their subjects from commercial competition by sea and land are minutely described in a Blue-book issued by the Foreign Office. It is only three years since a similar collection of reports from our diplomatic and consular representatives was published, but those three years have witnessed increased activity on the part of certain countries, notably Germany and Russia, in the development of their shipping and export trade, and it is important that we should have these periodical records of their efforts and achievements. With regard to the various expedients that are adopted by different Governments for creating or fostering merchant navies the present publication tells us little that was not already known, but it is interesting to compare the rival policies. The United States Government, for instance, seeks to protect both its shipbuilders and the industries which supply the materials of which ships are built, and the result is that except in the domestic trade, from which foreign ships are excluded, an American merchant navy hardly exists. France lavishes shipbuilding bounties and navigation subsidies, but her mercantile marine is gradually growing smaller; the Austrian Government is virtually a part-owner of the one great Austrian steamship line and pays a heavy subvention to keep it going; Russia has forty-one State schools for the study of navigation and is about to increase the number, but hitherto they have been largely without students, although the Russian coasting trade is closed to foreign ships; the Belgian Government runs its own mail steamers between Ostend and Dover at a serious loss, and pays German steamship lines for calling at Antwerp; and Germany has achieved a fair measure of success by subsidising a few great ocean lines, by arranging through railway and steamship rates to and from interior towns, and by admitting the materials for shipbuilding duty free. On the whole, a study of the results that have attended the wholesale payment of subsidies to shipping is not calculated to enlist one's sympathy on behalf of proposals such as that made by Lord Brassey in yesterday's "Times." It is questionable whether navigation bounties achieve their purpose under any circumstances, but there can be no doubt at all that to grant a subvention to sailing vessels in order to protect them from the competition of steamers and to retain them as a training school for the Naval Reserve would be either totally ineffective or ruinously expensive. When we turn from the information about shipping subsidies to that which concerns railway rates, we find, on the other hand, that we have much to learn from our Continental rivals, especially those which, like Germany, Austria, and Belgium, have "nationalised" their railways. On the State-owned railways of the Continent everything is done to foster national interests, whether they be the interests of the producer, the consumer, or the carrier, and a comparison of the "preferential" export rates current on the German lines with the rates charged for similar traffic in Great Britain leaves little room for wonder that our manufacturers sometimes find themselves out of foreign markets by German competition. Even in Germany the railway administration is not all that a State railway administration might and should be. When the lines were nationalised it was intended that they should be worked without profit, for the common good. But although this high ideal has been sacrificed to the exigencies of the national exchequer, the public is in many ways far more cheaply and wisely served than in countries where the railway monopoly is in private hands.

In the face of continuous withdrawals of gold for the Continent and the inside knowledge that there are several Corporation loans impending, it is not to be wondered at that the Bank made no change in the official minimum yesterday. Russia, Germany, and Japan are still on the alert—the latter, however, not quite so much as a fortnight ago. The return of the Bank of England shows an increase in the reserve of £136,000. This at first sight, in view of the withdrawals amounting to £142,000, would seem impossible. It is, however, accounted for by the fact that the note circulation has contracted to the extent of £238,000. The ratio of reserve to liabilities has fallen somewhat, and is now 45 7-8, as against 46 1-8 last week. Day to day loans are in moderate demand at 1-2 per cent. There is not much doing in three months' bank bills, and these are now quoted 1 1-8 to 1 3-16. There are just sufficient offering to maintain rates. There has been a better demand for silver, chiefly on Eastern buying, and bars on spot rose 1-8, and for forward delivery 1-16. Some £20,000 was taken from the Bank yesterday for the Continent.

St. Petersburg statistics appear, as a rule, too late to be of interest, and the departure from this rule by the Imperial Customs Department, which recently published the foreign trade returns for last year, is a satisfactory feature, although the figures are described as preliminary, and may not entirely tally with the definitive accounts. Russia plays an important part in the international commerce of this country, as she exports cereals to us to a very large extent and offers a large market for British goods. Only one country—Germany, whose geographical position highly favours the exchange of commodities with the empire of the Czar—is ahead of us in commercial intercourse with Russia; and France, though greatly encouraged by the political alliance, falls far behind. Compared with 1896, the balance of trade rose by 63,244,000 roubles, or, say, £6,700,000, in favour of Russia, as her exports represented 704,222,000 roubles, an increase of 35,800,000 roubles, while her imports decreased by 26,444,000 roubles, to 508,516,000 roubles. The grand total of her foreign trade was thus 10,356,000 roubles in excess of the preceding year. Articles of food with a value of 413,478,000 roubles ranked high among the exports, raw materials and partly-manufactured goods coming next with 254,506,000 roubles. Among the imports raw materials and partly-manufactured goods topped the list with 283,729,000 roubles, manufactured goods coming next with 159,097,000 roubles. The higher range of prices for breadstuff benefited the value of the exports very much. The quantities rose by only 3 1-2 per cent., to 506,325,000 poods, but realised 31,403,000 roubles, say £3,300,000, or 10 per cent. more than in 1896. Further increases worth mentioning were timber (54,781,000 roubles against 46,727,000 roubles in 1896) and manufactured goods (19,146,000 roubles against 12,906,000 roubles). Decreases were shown in the exports of flax and hemp, oil-seed, oil-flour, oil-cakes, petroleum, and sugar, the last experiencing the greatest comparative decrease, the value falling by over 50 per cent. As to imports the increase in cotton and metals was significant. Materials for weaving amounted to 91,316,000 roubles, (4 per cent. higher), partly manufactured woollen articles to 17,882,000 roubles (4,406,000 roubles increase), and, notwithstanding the growing iron industry at home, the import of cast and foregd iron was not much less than in 1896, whilst steel improved by 774,000 roubles and coal and coke rose 9 per cent., although the value was less; for, owing to severe competition, prices were decidedly lower. The growth of 250 per cent. in the trade with India (from 6,403,000 roubles to 22,253,000 roubles) is more striking than any other change in the statistics showing the distribution of the trade. England's share in the whole foreign trade of Russia is equal to 22 per cent.; but if India and the colonies were added, our Empire would head the list, both under imports and exports. It is rather surprising that, in the face of Russian commercial and industrial activity—the latter particularly in connection with the construction of railways—most of the banks and industrial companies are doing worse than before. Investors, consequently, withdraw their capital from shares in favour of State bonds, &c., although the series of conversions have materially reduced the yield of Government loans and mortgages of undoubted security. This change in native sentiment has undoubtedly had something to do with the recent diversion of English capital into Russian industrial enterprises.

France, as usual, blocks the way on the sugar question, as in everything in which we are concerned. She is, however, pursuing a policy which, apparently successful for a time, must in the long run defeat itself, and she will be compelled to recognise that she cannot afford to thus wage what Bismarck called "unofficial war" on Great Britain. French exports to the United Kingdom are three times the value of our exports to France—a fact the importance of which French political economists should not overlook. The hand of France on the bounties question can, we believe, be forced if our Government will but boldly determine to carry out the suggestions made by the British Commissioners for the suppression of the bounty system, and thus save our West Indian colonies from ruin. Germany and Austria-Hungary—who together export seven times as much sugar as France—are both willing to abolish bounties, and retain them only from a fear of benefiting France. But if we were to resolutely exclude bounty-fed sugar from our market, Germany and Austria-Hungary would in all likelihood adopt abolition, and France would be left out in the cold.

Examination of the detailed accounts of the United States Treasury for the year ended on June 30 confirms the view that no time could have been more inopportune for a war which promises to bring many new responsibilities to the country. The fiscal system of the United States was in a state of transition; for it is even yet impossible to judge of the ultimate effect of the Dingley tariff on the revenue. The authors of that measure predicted an immediate addition to the Customs receipts, but they omitted to take into consideration the fact that large stocks of foreign commodities were accumulated in anticipation of the higher duties, which must necessarily reduce the actual imports of the first year in which the tariff was in force. Thus from 160,021,750 dols. in 1895-96 the Customs revenue rose to 176,316,400 dols. in 1896-97, while in the past twelve months it receded to 149,819,600 dols. If the whole of the augmentation in 1896-97 be attributed to the rushing in of goods to escape the more severe tariff—and business in that year was not so brisk as to lead to the belief that importations would have been larger without this stimulus—it will be seen that the decrease last year is not so great as the previous increase; so that Mr. Dingley's measure may be credited with having brought some increment to the revenue even in its earliest and most experimental stages. But the main object of the new tariff was not to produce revenue, but to make the United States permanently more independent of foreign merchandise. The statistics of American external trade last year show that the export of manufactured goods were much greater than in any former period—which is surely an indication that the country is becoming better able to supply its own wants and to have a surplus over for sale abroad. Notwithstanding Lord Thurlow's pious opinion that Providence, having endowed the United States with every other metal required in industry, would not have left the list incomplete by the omission of payable tin, there are still some things that America must obtain from outside. Still, it would be a very poor reward for the exertions of the extreme Protectionists were the importations of foreign goods not to be continuously diminished by the operation of high tariffs.

The Americans are loosing no time in their preparations to develop the resources of Cuba, which they already regard as virtually an American possession. It is believed that as soon as the conflict is over a number of schemes for the development of "the gem of the Antilles" will be launched. Indeed, it is announced in a telegram from Washington that one of these schemes has already been incorporated at Charleston, West Virginia, under the name of the Cuban Development Company—a title sufficiently comprehensive to cover a multitude of operations. The capital of this new company is 5,000,000 dollars, and it is stated that a number of prominent railway and steamboat men as well as Government officials are interested in it. Its main objects will be "to encourage immigration to Cuba, build up sugar and tobacco plantations, and to construct railroads;" but it is understood that the plans of the company are not yet fully perfected, and that nothing further will be done until the next meeting of Congress. By that time a crowd of other concerns of a similar nature will doubtless be in the field.

The British Vice-Consul at Chinde, the port in one of the mouths of the Zambesi, describes in his report for the past year the efforts now being made to develop a large and valuable coalfield discovered on the Upper Zambesi. The existence of these great deposits had long been suspected by the Portuguese; but they attracted serious interest only quite recently, when the rights over the district were acquired by the Oceana Company, which, recognizing the great importance of the coal to steamers trading on the Zambesi and Shire rivers, took steps to ascertain the quality of the coal. The result was so satisfactory that consignments are now being taken down to Chinde by almost all steamers visiting Pete. The cost of coal from England landed at Chinde is rarely less than 55s. to 60s. per ton; the cheapest Natal coal (an article of quite inferior quality) is 35s. to 40s. per ton, while the Zambesi coal, which is described as quite equal to the best English, can be got at less than 30s. The company has formed, or is about to form, coaling stations for steamers on the Zambesi and Shire at a number of places along the banks, and will soon have these at intervals up to the south end of Lake Nyassa. Hitherto the fuel used on the river steamers has been wood, and "it is now hoped that the steps taken by the Oceana Company will entirely remove from the hands of the somewhat casual suppliers of fuel under the old arrangement the power seriously to delay and hamper transport by supplying inferior wood, and also by allowing the supplies at their respective stations to run out when most needed; and that they will also, at the same time, secure to the large flotilla of steamers now running greatly increased facilities for carrying on their work without risk of the difficulties and delays to which they were liable before.

It is reported that the negotiations for a combination of the South German cotton manufacturers, which failed in the spring, have again been resumed, and this time with some promise of success. Some of the largest weaving and spinning and weaving establishments in South Germany, and especially those engaged in the production of twills, have recently been exchanging views on the subject by correspondence, and have already arrived at an agreement in which about twenty firms are embraced. The chief points of the agreement are an undertaking to maintain the scheduled prices even in regard to contracts for future delivery, and not to make any reductions therefrom (unless, pre umably, concessions have been authorised at a meeting of the members and the schedules revised), even in the event of a fall in the prices of the raw material. It is also stipulated in regard to large "en bloc" order for future delivery that the deliveries must be so divided that the whole quantity will have been delivered not later than three months after the first delivery.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	1	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	4	3	23
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	1	8
E Mazagon, Parwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	3	22
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	1a	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	3	0	0
Hospitals	2b	7	19
Total	16	14	115
Total plague deaths to date	31,033	26,617	
Same date last year	4	5	152

a Arrived by G I P Railway from Pudga in Thana district attacked after arrival and removed to Arthur Road Hospital.

b Arrived on the 14th instant, from village Satputi in Palghar district and went to M. E. Khoja Hospital.

PLAGUE IN THE PRISONS

In his annual report for 1897, Mr. T. M. Filgate, Inspector-General of Prisons writes:—

The Plague outbreak in the House of Correction, was the means of bringing my cold-weather tour of 1896-97 to an abrupt conclusion, as it brought me back at short notice from Karachi to Bombay in the early half of February. I was not of course absurd enough to think that my presence at Head Quarters could in any way assist the strenuous efforts which were being made by the Medical Officer and the staff of the House of Correction to stamp out the disease in that Prison, but what I did feel was that, in case it was finally deemed necessary to vacate the above Prison for a time, my proper place, to assist in carrying out such a measure, was in Bombay itself. There have in all during the past year been 48 cases in our Prisons and Jails of prisoners being attacked by Plague, and of these 27 cases have proved fatal during that period. I have already given the figures for the House of Correction (33 and 17) and the Common Prison (2 and 2) in this connection. In Yerowda there was one attack which proved fatal; in Karachi Prison there was one attack, the subject of which recovered; in the Subordinate Jail of Surat there were 11 cases, 7 of which proved fatal. All things considered I think this department is to be congratulated in having, in regard to what I will call its dealings with the Plague—more especially if the crowded condition of many of our Prisons and Jails be borne in mind—got off uncommonly cheap. It is my duty as the writer of the present Report to add to the above remark the further one that the figures which I have given above are, in my opinion, a standing testimony to the measures adopted by our Superintendents and Medical Officers to prevent the enemy from entering within their gates or, where he had succeeded in doing so, to drive him therefrom as speedily as possible. In the House of Correction when the Plague made its appearance, volunteers were called for among the prisoners to undergo the process of inoculation with Professor Haffkine's serum, and accordingly 154 prisoners or about half the Prison population were so inoculated. Of the uninoculated prisoners, 27—of whom it is right to add that 15 were taken ill before any inoculations had taken place in the prison—were attacked with Plague and 14 succumbed to the disease. Of the inoculated prisoners, 6 were attacked by Plague and 3 of these died. Four of the latter six were taken ill of Plague within twenty-four hours of inoculation, showing, I presume, that they were already in the clutches of the disease at the time they underwent inoculation. These figures I allow to speak for themselves. 249 prisoners, or practically the entire Prison population, underwent inoculation in the Karachi Prison during the height of the Plage epidemic at that station last year. The one prisoner in Karachi Prison who was attacked with Plague, and who recovered, had not undergone inoculation.

INOCULATION.

Prophylactic inoculation against plague performed at different stations in Bombay during the 2nd outbreak between 31st of July and the 13th of August 1898:

At Khosroo Lodge by the Laboratory officers	44	Inoc. in 10 persons.
And by Dr J. B. DeQuadros	65	" " 7 "
House to house visitation by Dr Rajaballi V Patel	64	" 62 " M. " N.
At Kamatipura Telga Girls School by Dr. Kapadia	"	" 12 "
	185	" " 91 "
Inoculations done during 1898 upto 30th of July	26,986	" " 18,996
	27,171	" " 19,087

Among the number quoted above there were:

	Inoculations during the last week.	Total of inoculated this year.
Brahmins		826
Jains	1	132
High Caste Hindoos	3	2198
Low Caste	43	2162
Mussalmans	28	5876
Parsees		6048
Jews		128
Europeans	1	98
Eurasians		27
Native Christians	6	849
Other Nationalities		182
Unclassified Hindoos		573
	91	19,087

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending August 12th, last were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	116	95
Karachi	82	70
Poona	2	0
Districts.		
Kaira	3	2
Broach	61	40
Surat	94	69
Thana	338	235
Nasik	26	18
Satara	116	99
Sholapur	39	16
Belgaum	453	307
Dharwar	404	320
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	74	46
Kathiawar	87	51
Kolhapur	89	61
Cutch	38	31
Sachin	5	2
Akalkot	5	6
Bhor	57	47
Total	2,119	1,510

The total plague mortality to date is as follows:—

Deaths previously reported	94,240
Deaths week ending August 12	1,057
Grand Total	95,750

The total in the preceding week was 1,057, in the week ending July 29th 904, and in that ending July 22nd, 922. The principal increases during last week were in Bombay city, Karachi city (where the deaths rose for 15 to 70), Broach, Thana, Belgaum, Satara, Dharwar, and Kolhapur. The only district which reports a substantial decrease is Sholapur. We give below a list of the places, other than the cities already mentioned where the plague deaths went into or beyond double figures viz:—

Broach:—Ankleshvar 38. Surat:—Bulsar 39, Umra 12. Thana:—Bhiwindi 184. Padghe 12. Bandra 13. Thana 12. Satara:—Parli 14. Wathar 21, Oopale Vangi 11. Marul 28. Nasik:—Venchar 11. Belgaum:—Belgaum Cantonment 54. Ankalgi 15. Arlikatb 28. Machandi 15. Dholgaiwadi 21. Pachapur 32. Neginhal 60. Dharwar:—Hubli 233. Umachigi 10. Kathiawar:—Porbunder 21. Bantva 23. Baroda:—Savli 17 Sandasal 18. Kolhapur:—Sangli 18. Bhor State:—Bhor 46. Cutch State:—Mandvi 27.

DEATH OF DR. K. N. BAHADURJEE.

A prominent citizen has been cut off in the prime of life; and the Parsee community has to mourn the death a man of high promise, of scientific attainments, exceptional abilities, and much zeal in the progress of the community, which marked him out for a position of influence among his countrymen. By his devoted and self-sacrificing management of the Parsee Fever Hospital during the last three years, Dr. Bahadurjee had endeared himself to every member of his community, and the news of his sudden illness last week evoked hearty prayers in every Parsee circle for his recovery, which, in their spontaneity and universality, could have been earned only by one who was regarded as a benefactor. Even in the early days of his career in this city, the hopes of his community turned to him as to a man marked for future distinction; and the intelligence of his hopeless condition at Mahableshwar a few years back, in consequence of a fall from his horse, spread a sense of gloom over the community. His death in the prime of his manhood, when much public benefit was expected to result from his acknowledged talents, will be regarded as a loss to the Parsee Community.

It is stated that on his return journey from Poona on Tuesday before last, Dr. Bahadurjee caught a chill in the railway carriage, which brought on a slight indisposition. For the next ten days he somehow managed to attend to his usual avocations. On Thursday last, after returning to his office from a professional visit he felt feverish and took to his bed. In the beginning he treated himself; but subsequently he placed himself under the treatment of Dr. K. M. Heeramaneck, Dr. Dara Dastur, and Dr. Miss Tarkhud. Dr. D. N. Parakh and Dr. Childe were called in as consultants. In the opinion of the medical gentlemen that the fever was typhoid. The illness took a serious turn late on Thursday, and was accompanied by want of sleep, restlessness, and general weakness of the patient. On Friday Dr. Bahadurjee continued to be in a semi-conscious state, the fever ranging up to 105 degrees. There was no improvement in his condition on Saturday; there was a slight change in his condition on Sunday afternoon, but then was no real improvement; the fever rose again to over 105 degrees; and he died at 5-30 p.m. yesterday in the thirty-eight year of his age, at his bungalow at Malabar Hill.

Dr. Bahadurjee was born in his ancestral house in Umra village in the Surat Zillah on the 10th November 1860, so that he had not yet completed the thirty-eighth year of his age. Having received the rudiments of knowledge in Gujerati and English in the Proprietary High School in Bombay, he began his studies for the Matriculation examination, and having selected Latin as his second language, he entered St. Xavier's College to study under the Jesuit Fathers in that institution. He passed the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University in 1878, and the F. E. A. in 1880. Having failed in obtaining the B. A. Degree, for which he competed in 1880, he appeared at the examination held in the Elphinstone College for the Gilchrist Scholarship in January 1882, when he stood first among the candidates who had come from all parts of India. He won the scholarship and proceeded to England in August 1882, and at once entered University College, London. He studied science under eminent tutors, and soon obtained the degrees of M. R. C. S. and M. B. He next turned his attention to Forensic Medicine, in which he successfully passed an examination with honours. He next passed for the degree of Surgery. The examinations for the degree of M. B. and M. D. of the London University are acknowledged to be very difficult to pass, and the holders of the degrees are accorded a high rank in the medical profession. Dr. Bahadurjee passed for the M. B. degree of the University in the first class with double honours. The trustees of the Gilchrist Fund stretched a point in his favour, and granted him a year's extension of time for holding the scholarship. They also awarded him a gratuity of £75 as a special encouragement to him to further prosecute his studies in Pharmacology with a view to make original researches. Dr. Bahadurjee at once left for Berlin and entered on a diligent course of study at Professor Liebig

Jamsetjee Mody, the secretary to the trustees, read an account of Dr. Bahadurjee's services in the Parsee hospital.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, in addressing the meeting, gave expression to the claims which Dr. Bahadurjee had established to the gratitude of his community. He said: "The services of the gentleman in whose honour we have met to-day have been appreciated by the public press ere this. As mentioned in the statement read by our secretary, Mr. Jivanjee, to start a hospital of the kind of our Parsee Fever Hospital was a new experiment for our community, and Dr. Bahadurjee has owing to his experience of hospitals in Europe, performed that experiment very creditably. My colleagues the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet, and myself were pleased from the very beginning that we had the expert hand of Dr. Bahadurjee at the head of the hospital we proposed to open. Dr. Bahadurjee commands an extensive practice in our city owing to his medical acquirements of a superior kind—the very fact that such a gentleman was at the head of our hospital had given great confidence to us all. When there was panic all round, Dr. Bahadurjee offered his kind services to us and set to work with great courage and a calm mind in a way reflecting great credit upon him. When the plague was raging furiously he spent every day many hours at the hospital. He did not rest satisfied with simple medical aid, but the very fact that the hospital work went on regularly as clock work was due to him. It is a matter of great gratification for our community that there are noble souls among us who are willing to stand by the side of the community in times of affliction and need and to offer their best services. Mr. Jivanjee has named several persons in the statement read on behalf of the workers. I beg to thank all these gentlemen, and especially Dr. Bahadurjee, who stands in the front rank of all. His co-religionists think that his services are such as could not be measured and valued by money, but they take this opportunity of expressing their gratitude and present him with a silver vase and a tea-set as an humble token of the affection and esteem in which he is held. I am sure all present will join me in the prayer that Dr. Bahadurjee may live long, and that the Almighty may be pleased to bless him with health and strength."

Sir Jamsetjee then formally presented Dr. Bahadurjee with a large silver vase on which were engraved the Municipal Building and the Victoria Terminus, and a silver tea-set, and also with a bouquet of flowers, amidst the cheers of the assembly. The silver vase bore a suitable inscription acknowledging Dr. Bahadurjee's services to the community. Smaller silver vases were also presented to Dr. Miss Tarkhud, Dr. Kaikhosru Muncherjee Heeramaneck and Dr. Dara Muncherjee Dastur for their cordial co-operation with Dr. Bahadurjee in the conduct and management of the hospital.

Dr. Bahadurjee, in the course of his reply, said among other things :—"Before I sit down I shall ask the earnest attention of members of my community to what I have now to say to them. It was a matter for great pride and satisfaction that no sooner was our hospital announced ready for work, than my Parsee brothers and sisters, from all parts of India, from China, and even England, sent me messages of encouragement, and there were no mere words, but handsome remittances by letter and even by telegraph. It once more gave proof of the real Parsee spirit. I am personally obliged to them all for their spontaneous sympathy and liberality. Good often comes out of evil. The Parsees had to put up a Plague Hospital. But Plague Hospital though it has been, it has afforded the desired means of excellent education to the people on the many matters to be learnt by means of such institutions. I have had pressing appeal not only from the residents of Bombay but also the mofussil, to continue the institution as a General Hospital, and that they would be prepared to subscribe handsomely for its maintenance. What does it show, but that a Parsee General Hospital is a real want and that the Parsees, true to their traditions, want no pauper hospital, but a self-supporting one? I ask, will it be long now before the want is supplied? I hope not. I once more thank you all, and through you, my entire community for the honour they have done, and for the regard and esteem they hold me in. I know that it is all due to their partiality for one whose good fortune it has been to serve them. Once more I tender my heartfelt thanks, and will only hope that I shall be always found worthy of their confidence and regard."

Dr. Bahadurjee's mother, predeceased him six years ago. He was unmarried, and leaves behind him his father, three brothers, and a sister. One of his brothers, Mr. D. N. Bahadurjee, is a member of the Bombay Bar, while another is qualifying himself in England for the medical profession. A large number of people attended at the bungalow yesterday to offer their condolence and sympathy. The funeral takes place at 8 o'clock this morning.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

There were no fresh cases of suspected plague reported from any of the hospitals to the Health Officer yesterday. The Medical College Hospital authorities reported two deaths from previous cases as having occurred at that institution.

PLAGUE OBSERVATION CAMPS.

The total number of persons examined and detained during the week ending the 31st of July, at the respective camps of Chakradharpur (up trains), Chousa (up trains) Chausa (inspection up) and Mirzapur (up trains) were as follows :—Number of persons examined during the week from Monday to Sunday—657, 6,621, 382, and 2,784; total 10,444. Number of persons examined since the plague observation camp was opened—5,599, 108,027, 1,283, and 25,996; total 140,905. Number of suspects detained during the week—80, 301, 8, and 103; total 472. Number of suspects detained since the camp was opened—509, 4,530, 22, and 1,081; total 6,222. Number of persons detained in camp during the week—59, 301, 8, and 103; total 471

THURSDAY'S STATISTICAL RETURNS.

The statistical returns for Thursday showed four suspected cases of plague as having occurred in ward No 13, 5, Municipal Office Street, and five deaths; of the latter cases three proved fatal in Municipal Office Street, and two in wards 8 and 9, reported to the Health Offier by the Medical College Hospital authorities. Jaisree, the Hindu lad who was removed along with another patient (since dead) from 5 Municipal Office Street on Thursday morning to the Ward Plague Hospital in Jaun Bazar Street, died yesterday morning. Dr. Bannerman examined the corpse before it was removed for cremation and pronounced the case to be one of suspected plague. The whole of the premises No. 5, Municipal Office Street, have been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected by the Health Department, and a police guard has been posted in its vicinity to prevent people visiting the place. The general average death rate was 40 as compared with 49, the average for the previous five years. The total number of suspected cases up to Thursday was 209, and deaths 170. There are now seven cases of suspected plague under treatment at the medical College Hospital, and one at the Campbell.

INOCULATIONS IN THE CITY.

The weekly statement of inoculations from the 31st of July to the 6th of August shows that three Hindu males and two Europeans (male) were inoculated, making a grand total of 2,473.

FRIDAY'S RETURNS.

There were no fresh cases of suspected plague reported from the several hospitals in town yesterday. The Medical College Hospital authorities reported a fatal case yesterday, the deceased being a peon attached to the Government Telegraph Office.—"Englishman." (Saturday).

THE ITALIAN STEAMER.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Steamer Dco. Balduino, Captain E. Barabino, sailing on the 16th instant for Genoa :—

Mr F S Hanning	Miss Pimentel, 2 children and 1 infant
Mrs Reys and 1 child	Mrs Perouse and 2 children
Mr R C Mendes	Lt & Mrs Alfonso Noverda
Mr J F Fernandez	Miss Noverda Rosa & 1 child
Mr A J Dos Reis	Lieut Dugne and five
Mr Bernardo Nunes Garcia	Deck Passengers
Mrs Franklin and child	
Mr and Mrs M Pinto	
Mr and Mrs Pimentel	

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN J. J. D. SILLERY, 25th Bombay Rifles has been selected for duty with the Head Quarters Wing of the 4th Bombay Rifles at Mombassa and will proceed to join as early as possible.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Gray or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53., Farringdon Road, London.

SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

THE following is the prize list in the Fine Arts Exhibition :—

The Viceroy's Gold Medal for the best picture in the Exhibition: Captain Molyneux, 12th Bengal Cavalry, for an oil painting, Dawn on the Glaciers.

Lady Elgin's Prize for the best series of six photographs: P. Beadon Byant, Studies of collie dogs.

The Lieutenant-Governor's prize (oils): Mrs. Williamson (Autumn gold.)

The Commander-in-Chief's 1st prize: Major Bythell (Early morning in Kanara jungles) water colour: 2nd prize not awarded as there are not three competitors.

Sir Arthur Trevor's prize for sketches from nature: Mrs. Richard's (Sketches in the Punjab).

Sir James Westland's prize for water-colours: Major Hobday (Snake charmer.)

Lady Mackworth Young's prize for the best picture by a lady: Mrs. M. J. Bruce, an oil painting (Left in charge).

Sir Edwin Collen's prize for children under sixteen: (1) Miss T. L. Cleghorn, aged 15; (2) Miss Gladys Porter, aged 13; (3) Master F. R. Swynnerton, aged 5.

Mr. Chalmers' prize for the best sketch of Simla scenery: Mrs. Macdonald (Dhobis' Corner, Chota Simla Bazaar.)

Messrs. Kellner and Co's prize for the second best sketch of Simla scenery.: Sergeant Poole (Huts at Annandale.)

Mr. Fillingham's prize for the best picture of animal life: Mrs. Cunliffe, (Settling the fare.)

Mr. Rivaz's prize for the best flower subject by a lady: Mrs. Bateson (Holyhocks.)

Mr. Rivaz's 2nd Prize for the best monochrome: Major Hobday (Norman Ramsay's guns at Fuentes d'Onor.)

Mr. Upcott's prize for the second best series of photographs: Lady Westland (Views in Nepal).

THE SOCIETY'S PRIZES.

Watercolours: 1st, Mrs. Cunliffe (View in Srinagar); 2nd, Mr. G. A. Anderson (The Hooghly from Howrah bridge).

Oils: 2nd best picture, Major Ommaney (portrait of H. B. Oliver).

Prize for the best protrait in any medium: Miss Mary Thompson (Guinea Pig Jack.)

Prizes open to native artists only; 1st,. F. Pithawala; 2nd, Pestonji Bomonji.

Prize for fruit, flowers, or still life, (Edith Morrison (Roses.)

The following are highly commended.—Oils: Mrs. Burton (figure subject); Miss Muspratt (Portrait of a lady). Water colours: Mr. G. A. Anderson (Light Horse Camp, Calcutta); Major Hobday (Night attack upon Nawagai); Mr. A. Morse (Sunset on the Beas); Mrs. Oliver (Bombay Cricket Ground); Lieutenant Shuttleworth (poppy fields); Lieutenant C. M. Dixon (Relief of Chakdarah); Captain Molyneux (a series of sketches from nature); Master W. Von Goldstein (series of sketches from hill life.) Pastel: Mrs. Williamson (nautch girls); Mrs. Theodore Beck (a series of pen and ink sketches); Major Hobday (Monochrome series of sketches of the Buner expedition); Master H. Bratt's pencil sketch (Simla bazaar); Photographs: Major Watkins (Cattle crossing stream); Mrs. Owen (Views of Ohail).

The following are commended.—Oils: Miss B. Angelo (Study from still life); Mrs. Whitworth (Head of a Beluchi); Mrs. Macdonald (sun flowers); Water Colours: Mrs. Oliver (Camp in Thana District); Miss Hogarth (Himalayan Cottage); Mrs. Lindsay (Portrait of Mrs. Erskine); Miss Beeher (Sketch in Srinagar); Crayon: Mrs. Macdonald; (Study from life). Photographs. Lieutenant Wilkie (In the Bara Valley); Mr. F. J. Harvey (Gateway near Kutab Minar.)

The exhibition is considered to be above the average.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

TRADES CHALLENGE CUP: FINAL.

THE Hastings and the Jamalpore teams met on Friday evening on the Dalhousie ground, for the second time, to play off the final tie for the Trades Challenge Cup, before a large gathering, and a fast and close game was the result, victory resting with Jamalpore, who have now secured the trophy for the second time. Longley winning the toss, Sunders kick off for Jamalpore. Sinclair collared the pass, and a run down the left by Deefholts looked promising, but the ball went out. Hastings attacked, but Finlinson offered a stiff defence, and Collie's shot went wide. Hargraves, Sunders and Annett transferred play to the other end, and Hastings had to concede a corner, which however resulted in nothing. Hargraves was playing a very smart game for the visitors, and he was well backed up by Forbes and Almond. Collie, on the other side, was also doing good work, but his shooting was rather poor. Even play followed, till Annett had a long shot, which made Behrend fist out. The Mamalpore forwards came away again, and from close play Sunders got in the centre with a fast low shot. The Hastings' front rank got fairly going, and Cann was given a capital opportunity of scoring, but he simply threw away the chance. Nothing further of note took place till the interval, when the score stood—Jamalpore one goal to their opponents' nil. The beginning of the second half saw Jamalpore attacking, and Robinson sent in a good shot, which Behrend had some difficulty in stopping. A second shot from the same player almost immediately afterwards went over the bar. The Hastings, forwards, however, soon got together again, and kept up a hot attack on their opponents goal. Jackson, however, was not to be caught napping, and warded off in capital style, while the backs also played a grand game. A little later Annett nearly headed a goal from a free kick, the ball going over the bar. Hastings again broke away, and for the rest of the game kept up an almost continual bombardment of their opponents' defence. The backs, however, cleared. A corner fell to Hastings, but this was not turned to account, and this was their last chance, the whistle immediately sounding time.

After the match, the Cup was presented to Sunders, the captain of the winning team, by Mr. Wilder, and after the usual cheering the crowd dispersed.

THE CEYLON TURF.

THE "Asian" writes :—A mortal blow is about to be struck at first-class racing in Ceylon. At the annual general meeting of the Ceylon Turf Club to be held on the 20th instant the following resolutions are to be proposed by Mr. W. H. Aitken and seconded by Mr. J. Quayle :—"That in view of the small fields obtained for the first class races during the past two years, a cheaper class of horse (say of the value of Rs. 2,000) be constituted the first-class horse of our meetings; and that a clause be inserted in the conditions of the Ceylon Turf Club and Nuwara Eliya Meetings, stating that the winner of any first-class race shall be put up to auction at the upset price of Rs. 2,000 immediately after the last race on the 2nd and 4th days. That the distances and conditions of the first-class events be as follows :—

The Governor's Cup W A C	... 1 mile.
,, Turf Club Plate Handicap	... 1½ ,,
,, Fort Plate Handicap	... 1¼ ,,
,, Lawyers' Cup	... 6 furlongs.

That these alterations, if carried, and any others made in the programmes for 1899, shall be in vogue for at least two years." The correspondent who sends us a copy of the above resolutions adds that there is every probability of their being carried. If this is so, they may say goodbye to high-class sport in Ceylon, while all hope of a continuance of the friendly rivalry between Ceylon and Indian owners may be abandoned; for surely nobody on the Island will care to import a first-class horse and risk having him claimed for Rs. 2,000. It is not every Ceylon owner who can spare time to see his horses run in India, and if he cannot race him in Ceylon itself he will promptly give up racing altogether. We earnestly hope the mover of the resolutions, together with those who may be inclined to support this retrograde movement, will pause and reflect ere they endeavour to commit the Ceylon Turf Club to a policy which will lower the whole tone of racing, while it will have the inevitable effect of driving away good sportsmen, who have hitherto accorded liberal assistance in raising the C. T. C. and the sport in Ceylon to its present position.

HEAVY RAINFALL AT NAINI TAL.

SERIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

THE rainfall on the 10th inst. at Naini Tal, was from 9 1-2 to 14 inches in various parts of the station, all this falling during the night. On the 11th we had 5 1-2 inches and on the 12th 3 1-2 inches, and it is still raining hard. The damage so far done to municipal and private property is estimated at Rs. 30,000. All the new drains have been damaged and some are completely destroyed. A quantity of debris from Cheena was washed bodily forward nearly engulfing "Balmoral" bungalow, the property of Krishna Sah and at present occupied by Lieutenant-Colonel Corbett, R. E., Secretary to Government in the P. W. D. The bungalow had to be vacated at night during the worst of the storm. "Melrose" bungalow belonging to Krishna Sah had also to be vacated. The main Cheena drain was blocked, the water escaping along the roads and converting then into nullahs. At the cantonment end a slip on the Almorah road blocked a nullah, and the water was diverted through the compound of Richmond bungalow, which was vacated. On Ayarpatta two large drains were washed away leaving large ravines. Thousands of tons of stuff were brought down, blocking the Bara Nadi which burst into the ghats, destroying a quarter of them, and is still flowing at the rate of 100 cubic feet per second. The water carried away the compound wall of the temple, escaping past it to the lake. Much damage has been done outside the station and the new iron bridge above the brewery has completely disappeared.

MOSBY'S RANGERS.

GENERAL ELLIOT ON IRREGULAR CAVALRY.

AT the conclusion of Colonel Rundall's lecture at the United Service Institution, Simla, on Wednesday, Major-General Locke Elliot, Inspector-General of Cavalry, said:—I think after hearing Colonel Rundall's interesting account of "Mosby's Rangers" we shall agree in thinking that Mosby was an exceptionally gifted leader, and that even if he had stuck to the regular cavalry, in which his abilities as a scout, brought him first to notice, he would doubtless have made a name for himself. Active, resolute, a fine horseman, and a practised pistol-shot, he was the beau ideal of an irregular leader. It is evident from the style of the men he succeeded in embodying and from their individual services he had a gift of inspiring others with his own dash and intrepidity. It is instructive to note his methods: choosing for preference night for his operations, with the advantage his absolutely accurate information secured for him, he timed his efforts, notwithstanding inferiority of numbers with the most astonishing success. His system of dispersing his command after each affair was apparently original. In this, and in holding on for lengthened periods, to selected districts, supposedly in the enemy's occupation, he appears to have acted differently from the majority of cavalry raid leaders both federal and confederate, whose general tactics were to make sudden incursions with considerable bodies of mounted men, and after accomplishing their object to return again to their own zone of the theatre of operations. The discarding of the carbine and sabre for the revolver strikes us at first as remarkable; but when we consider that Mosby's favourite tactics where night surprises, and his chief object to get to close quarters—also that his men were accomplished pistol shots from their youth—reliance on the revolver as the main stand by to the choice of weapons is not to be wondered at.

At the same time, when we read critically some of his recorded excesses, such as cutting out General Stanton from the midst of hundreds of his own men, in the middle of the night, with only a squad of 29 rangers to back him; the burning and looting of the convoy at Brandy Station where the officer in command had not even taken the trouble to see his mules unhitched; and, again, the absolutely feeble attempt of Captain Flint with two squadrons of the 1st Vermont Cavalry to capture him and a party of 70 men, at the "affair of Miskell's farm," in which this ill-fated officer, who lost his life, appears to have acted without the most rudimentary knowledge of fighting his squadrons either mounted or on foot, we are forced to the conclusion that the Federals, even after the experience of several years in the field, at times played the game with the most extraordinary military inaptitude, thus opening the door for enterprising determined irregular leaders such as Mosby. The question is, What can we learn from this method? I think it should accentuate to all cavalry men the power that really reliable information gives a leader and the possibilities for night work for determined men, when led fearlessly, even numerically inferior, but, of course, he must thoroughly understand, under circumstances favourable, to this class of enterprise.

We have the undeniable authority of Prince Kraft as to the inability of the German Cavalry, to raid in France. The arrive on that such raiding was not possible and would probably have ended in disaster, had it been attempted. At the same time, as conceded by this same distinguished German Officer, it is evident the French had open to them the most splendid opportunities for carrying out a harassing warfare after Mosby's methods had they but risen to the occasion. All the data necessary for successful guerilla warfare were present—the whole country devoted to them, a common language, and consequently the best possible information regarding the enemy—all that was wanting was the leaders and the men, neither of whom the occasion produced! Whether it was that the regular army had swallowed up all the horseflesh available, or from a racial disinclination to mounted action, or that the crushing defeats initially experienced had given them an exaggerated idea of the capabilities of the German troops, I do not know; but when one considers the length and ramification of the German lines of communication, and the endless opportunities for destroying railways,—attacking convoys, and supply-trains, and carrying out a general system of ceaseless harassment of the German Field Armies, the impression remains, that, although the French did mobilise a certain number of "francs tireurs" and occasionally, as the Germans owned, inflicted very considerable loss on them, they would have secured infinitely more important results, and taken a great many more from the fighting ranks of the Germans to keep them in check, had they adopted a system of mounted guerilla warfare on the lines of the American irregular leaders.

I think we may accept Mosbys definition of the value of guerilla warfare as "in the numbers taken from the fighting ranks to keep them in check, rather than the actual damage done. If this be correct may we not assume given a suitable terrain for the invaded, even if their regular horsemen are worsted during the hostilities, that a great possibility remains, if Mosby's methods be followed by the right class of leaders, and they on their part get the right class of men to follow them.

I think Colonel Rundall is entitled to the best thanks of all cavalry men present for his interesting and amusing lecture, as it will probably draw attention to the many and varied practical lessons of the methods of mounted and dismounted fighting during the American War of Successions. The literature well pays persusal, and is most fascinating reading to anyone who appreciates the experiences in the field of men as bold in the saddle as on foot, more especially when we recollect that to all intents and purposes, they are our own kith and kin (applause).

WEI HAI WEI.

A CORRESPONDENT of a North China paper says:—Among the natives business is beginning to boom. Mr. Balfour's original statement was very explicit; Wei hai wei would never be anything commercially. Lord Salisbury, driven into a corner, seems to have consented to himself to the opposite opinion, and probably ordinary mortals know as much about the matter as the aforesaid illustrious uncle and nephew. And one judges that if it only gets half a chance it will become, for this part of China,

A FAIRLY IMPORTANT BUSINESS CENTRE.

Many Chinese business men from different parts are locating in the place. It is the usual thing for business to prosper under the British Flag; and there is no reason why Wei hai should be an exception, unless it be the agreement with Germany to do nothing to hinder the growth of Kiaochou, etc. The latter seems to be an attempt to run the British Empire on new lines. No doubt it would be all right were we in the millennium and the golden Rule universally practised; but since we are not, one doubts the success or continuance of these altruistic international dealings. During the past two or three weeks there have been many rainy or foggy days. We begin to fear that the rainy season has come a few weeks earlier than usual this year. One is sorry for the small families over the promontory. For first of all the drought considerably damaged the wheat crop, and now they are unable to thresh it owing to the rain. In this part of China there are no barns in which to store the unthreshed grain, so they are unprepared for rain just now. And the Chinese, who live from hand to mouth, can never lose a crop without corresponding suffering. Three or four days since the steamer Mount Sirion arrived here from home via Hongkong, and is now being unloaded of a supply of coals and stores. The little steam tug Pioneer of Chefoo is being employed in this work.

Consul Hopkins, who has been on a visit to the Minister, is expected back any day. Perhaps there will be some change made in the governing of the place—which may now be described as a benevolent despotism.

THE CHINESE FLAG

no longer floats over Wei hai wei. It came down on the evening of the 15th July not to go up again. At 8 o'clock next morning the British flag was formally hoisted and saluted—first from an English ship and then from a Chinese. That same afternoon three hundred blue jackets from different ships were landed on the mainland and the streets. In this way the world has gone forth to China and the world that England intends to maintain her hold on this place. It was a hot day, but I only heard of one man who had to fall out of the ranks suffering from heat prostration.

The territory occupied is a plot of ten miles in any direction from the shore of the bay. In this Chinese troops cannot locate except by special permission from the English authorities. Outside of this is the

ZONE OF JOINT OCCUPATION

extending, as I said in a previous letter, to 121°40 E. longitude. There both English and Chinese troops may be quartered. At any part of that coast England may erect such forts or barracks as she may deem necessary for the protection of her interests. On the whole this seems a wise arrangement, for it quite precludes any other Power seizing a harbour on the promontory and does away with any backdoor to Wei hai wei. The importance of the latter will be appreciated by those who remember how the Japanese took the place from the Chinese. Probably this contains about 800 square miles of country. It contains about thirty market villages, several walled towns, and hundreds of smaller villages and hamlets. I would set down the population as well on to 200,000—mostly occupied in cultivating the land and in fishing. But the official towns, in the above territory, including Wei hai wei proper, are excluded from English jurisdiction. This is a new departure in taking possession of a district, and it remains to be seen how it will work. It will allow Chinese officials as usual to continue their government or misgovernment of the natives as formerly. It will be a solution of a serious problem if it only answers satisfactorily.

Mr. Hopkins has returned from his visit to Peking. A proclamation to be issued in the district by the native officials has been sanctioned by the Tsungli Yamén. We hope to soon see it posted all over the country. It will give the people generally to understand henceforth how matters stand-

THE RIOTS IN SZECHUAN.

A SHORT time ago, writes the local correspondent of a China paper, I ventured to say that history was being made very rapidly in the province of Szechuan, and the news I have to send to-day will prove the remark to be true. Kiangpeh led off with a dastardly murder, for which no one has as yet been punished. Now, the districts of Shunchingfu, six stages to the north of us, and the rural parts of Yungchanghsien, which are still nearer to us, have become the theatre for anti-foreign operations. I enclose a copy of a letter written by a gentleman who was in the Shunching disturbance, and its perusal will doubtless reveal to your readers the fact that the natives of Shunching can, when so disposed, demontrate against the foreigner with a thoroughness scarcely less complete than the inhabitant of Kiangpeh. It ought to be said here that the story of the outrage could be written in much deeper colours than those employed by the writer of the letter; and from other reliable information in my possession, I am able to state that the riot, if not actually engineered, was at least

WILFULLY WINKED AT BY THE AUTHORITIES.

The latter have now to reckon with H. B. M.'s Consul, Mr. Litton, and it is enough to say that they are likely to be handled with just promptitude and severity. With Mr. Litton in charge, the issues of the Shunching riot bid fair to be somewhat more satisfactory to foreigners generally than those which have so far followed the inglorious Kiangpeh incident. The following is the text of the letter to which I have just referred:—

"I must write a few lines just now to let you know how things have been going with us at Shunchingfu. I think most of you know that we succeeded in getting into a house about a month ago. The first few days after entering, we had large numbers of visitors until our strength was exhausted trying to tell them something of the Gospel. A break came through my having to visit Paolin. In the meantime the gentry of Shunching had represented to the Taotai that the house we had taken was not conveniently situated, and as some of the owner's family objected to our possessing it, would he use his influence to induce us to take another which they would assist us to mortgage. We consented to do this, and I went back to Shunching to see the negotiation carried out. However, I had not been long there before I saw that they had no real intention to carry out their own proposal, but wanted rather to gain time to perfect their own plans to turn us out completely. Most outrageous rumours were circulated in the city and country against us, and the people were urged to drive us out. June 23rd was an annual holiday. Great crowds of country people flocked into the city to enjoy the sights. The natives thought this a good opportunity to carry out their purpose. Two days before, a man was sent out to beat a gong announcing that we were to be driven out on the feast day. Hearing of this I went to see the magistrates. They said I must be mistaken, as they thought the beating of the gong had to do with the feast regulations. Straightway all negotiations about the house ceased. Thursday afternoon the people came in for the festival, and as their numbers increased they became bolder and quite uncontrollable. Finding a room in our house belonging to the landlord locked, the crowd burst into it, and among other things found a bundle of children's old clothes. With these some fellows rushed out shouting "Dead children!" I saw now it was time for us to look after our own safety, and, calling to my companion, I told him we must get out or it would be too late. I was standing on the doorstep of my room, and before leaving I addressed the crowd in a few words telling them of our purpose in being there. Having to pass down a long, narrow alley from our door to the street, it was no easy thing to get clear, and but for the help of the yamen runners, we might have been injured. Coming into the street, we found a great crowd around the door, who greeted our appearance with yells of 'Beat them!' 'Kill them!' and a shower of stones. We walked quickly at first towards the prefect's residence, but finding the stones hard to ward off, and that some men were running round to intercept us, we had to run for it, ultimately reaching the yamen with the howling mob following. However, they did not attempt to pass the official door, so we were safe. After demolishing our house, the infuriated mob rushed to the Roman Catholic premises and razed them to the ground. Fortunately no one was much injured. Mr. Lieu was beaten badly, but his injuries are not serious. Friday morning we were escorted out of the city in the early dawn, and brought round by small roads to Paolin, where we shall remain till things are settled for our return. The end of this unfortunate affair will, we trust, be our secure settlement in the city of Shunching." Messrs. Evans and Jennings, the missionaries who were in residence at the mission station at the time, have passed a severe trying ordeal, as did Mr. and Mrs. Pruen and family, who happened to arrive on the spot just as the disturbance was going on. The latter were travelling to Paolin by boat, and called in at Shunching on the way. Fortunately they escaped without suffering more injury than a severe shock is likely to occasion them.

ANOTHER RIOT.

The second case refers to a riot at the village of Hopaochang in the district of Yungchang. In this instance the Roman Catholics are alone directly concerned, but their trouble is certainly of a very serious nature. Just a week ago their chapel was burnt down, two priests captured, two servants killed, and at least one Christian family robbed of their effects. It is alleged that brave efforts were made by the village authorities to prevent the disturbance, and, later, to effect the release of the captured men, but all in vain. Subsequently Jen Taotai, on hearing the news took, prompt measures to deal with the rioters, but with what success has not yet transpired. The Chungking Taotai is also acting with apparent vigour to prevent the spread of the trouble which he himself asserts was caused by the Shungching rioters drifting into the Yuinchang district. A more likely explanation is that the trouble is connected with Yu Mantze, the Prince of the Central Szechuan rowdies.

M. Haas is on the track of the said Mr. Yu, and is not likely to be satisfied until this famous scoundrel has been made to expiate his crime in the only just way. Altogether, there are numerous and unquestionable signs that the country is in a grave state of unrest. Just how far these riotous outbreaks are likely to spred it is, of course, impossible to say. Everything depends now, as it always has done in similar circumstances, upon the attitude assumed by the various officials towards foreigners and international questions. In the case of Shungching, where the

AUTHORITIES ARE CLEARLY TO BLAME,

it would appear to be absolutely indispensable to have them punished—not, of course, for the aske of vengeance, but as a warning, and for future security. And it might not be amiss if the high foreign functionaries at Peking were to keep their eyes upon Mr. Lai, who was formerly acting Taotai here. The said Mr. Lai has an evil reputation, and lies under just suspicion in various quarters as a man who is quite capable of creating mischief. His departure for another sphere would beget no regrets in the hearts of foreigners generally. The present Chungking Taoti is, it is believed, a man who is anxious to do the right thing; but his position is a difficult one, and he is credited with a certain amount of moral weakness which, in an evil hour, might easily enough betray him into the committal of serious error. For the famous Mr. Lai is his friend—a fact which will tend to duplicate his difficulties at the Provincial capital where the Governor-General resides. By-the-by, we have not yet heard who is to take the place of H. E. Yu (who was not allowed to take up his appointment as Viceroy of Szechuan).

IN CHUNGKING PERFECT PEACE CONTINUES.

The Fu examinations passed off quietly and the prospect of an early "Van Kao" does nothing to excite our fears. Of course, the ugly Klangpon affair is still with us, although that too has made some slight progress towards a settlement. Within the last few days the tenement in which the murder was committed, together with the adjoining buildings in the same compound, have been sold to the American Mission, and the deeds authoritatively sealed. This is always something to be thankful for, although, as has already been said, no one has been punished in connection with the affair.

THE HEAT

is now upon us with a vengeance, and a large number of our community are seeking cooler breezes on the hills.

STILL ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

Since writing the above news has come to hand of an outrage upon a Roman Catholic family in the city of Hochou, and of a brutal attack upon a native Christian colporteur who only left Chungking three days ago on a book-selling expedition. There are also other disquieting rumours in regard to Tachouhsien and even Paolin itself. The British Consul, in view of what is going on has requested missionaries not to proceed into the country during the next few days without his permission.

RUMOUR in Paris is busy with an approaching visit by Lord Cromer to London, for the purpose of forwarding a scheme by which an Anglo-Egyptian Syndicate is to purchase the Egyptian Railways. The price is to be £1,000,000 sterling, and behind the commercial transaction lies a deep political scheme. This, according to the gossips, is neither more nor less than the application of the purchase money towards reimbursement of the Egyptian Debt. As the intended effect of this move is to do away with the European control and the Caisse de la Dette, it is necessary to indicate the French attitude towards it.

IN addition to a repeated protest by the Russian agent in Pekin against the Hong Kong and Shanghai Railway loan, the Tsung-li-Yamen has received a protest from France against the negotiations entered upon with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co. for a railway between Canton and Kau-lung. The French ground of objection is that part of the railway would be within the French sphere of influence.

THE REBELLION IN KUANGSI.

THE report that the district cities of Yunghsien, in Wuchou prefecture, and Peilu, in Yulin sub-prefecture, have been retaken by the Imperial troops is correct. But this was owing to those cities having been deserted by the rebels who had pillaged and dismantled the places, they being the first towns which had fallen into the rebel hands, undisciplined and savage hordes as they then were, and so suffered accordingly. As a matter of fact when the Imperialists advanced upon Yunghsien and Peilie there was not a single rebel picket within 80 li of the places, as they had recently been divided into various corps and sent to garrison or capture other cities in Kuangsi and Kuangtung while the main army had started for the north to attack Nanning. This accounts for the ease with which the Imperialists are said to have retaken Yunghsien and Peilie, although there were other cities, 100 li distant on either side of the former held by the rebels which the Imperialists did not attempt to retake, after re-occupying the first-named two cities. As soon, however, as Hou Changtai, the Commander-in-Chief of the rebels, heard of this step he sent back a body of 1,500 men who soon drove the Imperialists out of those cities and subsequently rebuilt the walls and garrisoned both places. The rebels have now been joined by a superior class of educated men from Kuangtung province, who have re-organised the chaotic hordes of rebels and placed them under strict discipline so that the inhabitants of all cities and towns taken by the rebels after the first-named two cities have without exception been kindly treated by the rebel leaders, and the slightest breach of discipline is summarily punished by the usual sentence of decapitation. The people now freely mix with the rebels and supply the latter with provisions, etc., money, however, being paid for everything taken, and at market prices.

THE CHIEF LEADER OF THE REBELS.

Hou Cheng-tai, has a rather unusual history. He is now a man of about sixty-five years of age, but still filled with the fire and enthusiasm of his more youthful days. He is also a man of considerable means, a great landowner, and possessed of extensive influence amongst the people of his section of Kuangsi; and he also once held high military rank. He was one of the Taiping minor princes and would have been made a Taiping 'King' had the rebellion progressed, having shown considerable military strategy in operating against the Imperialist armies. But Taipingdom declined and like many another chief Hou succumbed to bribes and promises of high military rank, offered by the Imperialist generals. In the Franco-Chinese "imbroglio" about Annam in 1883-4 Feng Yu-lin, the well-known Admiral of the Yangtze, who had been sent to Canton at the time, appointed Hou to command a Brigade mostly raised from Hou's old followers, and in Tongking and Annam Hou gained considerable local renown fighting in conjunction with Liu Yung-fu, the redoubtable Chief of the Black-flags, at Bacninh, Songtai, Langsong and other places against the French. After the war H. E. Chang Chih-tung, then Viceroy of the Two Kuang, who had heard of the man, his abilities and courage, his great influence and means as a large landowner in Kuangsi, etc., sent for Hou—then with his brigade on the borders of Tongking—to come to Canton in order to "take a look" at him. That shrewd and astute Viceroy showed his knowledge of character by appreciating Hou's character at the first interview. He saw that he had best keep Hou by himself and so out of mischief, and in consequence of this resolve appointed the man acting Brigadier-General of the Kuangchowfu (Canton) division. When H.E. was transferred to Wuchang, however, and Li Han-chang took over the seals at Canton, Hou Ch'eng-tai was for some reason or other dismissed to make way for others and was subsequently completely ignored both by the new Viceroy and afterwards by his successor, the present Viceroy Tan. Not having been guilty of any official misdemeanours, nor yet of any lack of discipline amongst the various troops of his extensive command, unless he may have been accused of failing to curry favour with Li Han-chang and his henchmen, Hou Cheng-tai naturally resented his undeserved treatment and so got permission—only too gladly given—to retire to his estates and resume the life of a notable of his district. Although the old ex-Brigadier

DID NOT OPENLY EXPRESS HIS DISSATISFACTION,

his personal troops—raised by him upon being appointed to substantive command—and their officers were not so politic, but loudly declared their unwillingness to serve any longer under such a Viceroy, etc. The result was that not long afterwards Hou Changtai's estates were filled with some 2,000 new "farmers" who, with the addition of the several thousand hardy rustics, sons of the same whose families had been for many generations the retainers and husbandmen of the Hou family, formed a rather formidable and numerous body of discontented spirits, ready to rise at any moment against the mandarins. Forced by circumstances and influenced doubtless by the warlike spirits of the thousands of young and hot blooded men round him, the majority of whom, report states, are really sons of the old Taiping. Hou Cheng-tai gave permission to divide them up into regiments, and drilled and armed them after modern methods, instructors for them being easily obtained from the foreign-drilled battalions along the seacoast. Indeed within two years after his retirement Hou could easily bring 5,000 well-armed, and, what is more, united and enthusiastic, men into the field at a moment's notice. Of course, all this was reported to headquarters at Canton, but Hou was too powerful to be questioned and so long as he remained quiet it was the fatal policy of mandarindom to 'let him alone.' At the beginning of the present rebellion Hon hau ready to fight for him against any one, very nearly 8,000 able-bodied and disciplined troops—called by courtesy Volunteers. Upon being invited by the rebel chiefs,—who then fought each for his own hand,—to join the recent movement, the old ex-Brigadier said he would do so only on the understanding that he was made Chief of Chiefs, and that all should consent to be bound by his laws of discipline. This was refused at first; but when it was learnt that the high provincial authorities were sending steam gunboats, machine guns, and disciplined regiments to retake the cities that had fallen into the rebels' hands, and knowing their utter inability to withstand such forces, every one of the chiefs gladly consented to Hou Cheng-tai's conditions and bound himself by awful oaths to stand by the "San-Tien-Hui" or "Three Dots Society." Thus a new regime was quickly inaugurated, discipline sternly enforced, and not a single non-combatant amongst the villages and cities, on the route of the rebel marches, could compl

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE Russian Government has ordered of the Forges at Chantiers de la Mediterranee a new cruiser. The same company built the Svietlana, a cruiser of 3,028 tons, fitted as a yacht, which proved a complete success, steaming at 20·2 knots at her trials, and negotiations concerning her successor have for some time been going forward. Engineer Blumenthal Ivanghin believes that he can float the Gangout, which, as will be remembered, foundered in the Gulf of Finland, mainly through structural defects, and the Technical Committee in St. Petersburg has examined his plans. He proposes to pump sufficient air into prepared compartments in the sunken vessel, which lies in about eleven fathoms of water, in order to ensure the floatability of the hull.

The French manœuvres are in progress. When the ships of both divisions of the northern squadron left the Trousses for their ports they went through the comparative speed trials of the ships which take place at least once a year. Everything went well with the machinery, and the Massena made her first appearance, beating in the race the Surcouf, which belongs to the scouting class. After some variations in speed the following was the order of success attained by the various vessels: Pothuau, Cassini, Catinat Dupuy de Lome, Massena, Surcouf, Trehouart, Bowvines Valmy, and Epervier. The three coast-defence battleships fell to their natural places, and the slow speed of the Epervier is said to have been due to her machinery being worn out. But the trial was realy no test, for the ships were to develop only three-quarters of their full natural draught speed, and any vessel obliged to employ forced draught beyond a certain rate of steaming—the Hoche is an example beyond fourteen knots—would obviously be placed at a disadvantage.

M. Normand is completing at Havre two interesting torpedo vessels of distinct types for the French Navy, one the destroyer Durandal (twenty six to twenty-seven knots), and the other the large sea-going boat Cyclone (thirty to thirty-one knots). Much is expected from these, although the Durandal has been denounced for her low speed compared with that of the destroyers in our Service. The Yacht defends the vessel on the ground that our speeds, in actual service are often fictitious, and that a stable speed of twenty six or twenty-seven knots is better than a doubtful higher one. Moreover, our contemporary says that the English-built destroyers in the Spanish Service have had breakdown after breakdown. In short, the Yacht is convinced that the Durandal will be the finest destroyer afloat, but this is an opinion not widely held. Both the boats will be under command of lieutenants, but in each of them will be a sub-lieutenant holding a certificate in torpedo work, and it is intended to extend this measure to all sea-going torpedo-boats, which are often in charge of lieutenants who have no special knowledge of the torpedo.

The 'Marine Francais,' which not long ago opened its columns to an attack on our system of naval education, now points out that all is not as it should be in France. At the Naval School, notwithstanding the great progress in naval architecture, antiquated notions prevail. Astronomy and navigation are confused masses of formulæ without utility, which the students learn by heart, cramming themselves without interest to get through examinations. As to the courses known as 'practical,' they are deplorably weak, being little better than arid catalogues of implements of war, which do nothing to awake the intelligence of learners. Profound reforms, says our contemporary, are necessary. Instead of passing from the Borda to the old frigate Iphigenie, which takes them to sea in conditions which make sound learning impossible, they should have a simple and most practical course of training, care being taken that useless study is not imposed upon them in order to make them savants. At the end of the year, instead of selecting examiners who are not *au courant* with affairs, officers should be chosen whom the Academy of Sciences and the Society of Engineers would be glad to consult. Thus the students are examined in nautical theory by a professor of hydrography who has been to sea very little, if at all, and in torpedo by a captain who retired more than ten years since. Here, then, should be work for M. Lockroy.

In an article headed "England's Weakness," the "Hamburger Nachrichten," Prince Bismarck's organ, says: "The Anglo-Saxon alliance, if ever it is realised, would not assist England in providing the larger land army absolutely necessary for the protection of her interests in India and China. The writer's opinion is that England can no longer evade universal military service, and he considers it questionable whether Russia and France will postpone the plans they are credited with entertaining, and which are so momentous for the British Empire, till the latter can reap the fruits of this measure.

A member of the Austrian suit of the Archduchess Elizabeth, mother of the Queen-Regent of Spain, who has lately returned to Vienna states that Queen Christina has scarcely had a moment's rest since the outbreak of the war. Her Majesty is busy from six o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock at night with the affairs of state, and the numerous councils and conferences have at times necessitated her absence from the Royal table. The trials of the past few months are said to be showing their traces in the physical appearance of Her Majesty, but her moral courage has never once failed her. She it is who encourages those around her when all hope appears to have fled. She received the news of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet with the utmost calm. The Queen is a familiar figure in the hospitals, and many a wounded soldier has to thank her for his release from further obligation to serve his country in order to allow of his complete convalescence. I will give you back to your mother is an expression which is often heard from the lips of Her Majesty, who also shows practical interest in the future welfare of the men as, for instance, in the case of a soldier who had been mutilated by the Cubans, whom she took into the palace service. The Queen is declared to be a friend of peace. She was from the first opposed to the opening of hostilities.

In an interesting article on the Chinese as soldiers which appeared in the *Morning Post* written by a high authority, it is said:—During the Chino Japanese War it was proposed to summon the Volunteers to Pekin for the defence of the capital, but some of the Manchu authorities objected to the proposition lest they should seize the place after repulsing the invaders. . . . The garrisons and the standing Army have a habit of taking to their heels at the first sight of an enemy, whereas the Volunteers, when led by local gentry who are not in any official service, usually stand their ground. Still, even the Volunteers, when led by official commanders, are not to be depended on, for they are then ill paid and maltreated. Lord Wolseley, has said, 'The Chinese possess every military virtue.' This is quite true, but its truth is only capable of demonstration where the Chinese soldiers are well trained, well armed, well paid, and well treated; and thus they have no chance of being under the present administration."

General Kuropatkin has been appointed Russian Minister of War. General Lobko has received from the Emperor of Russia an autograph letter, couched in cordial terms, relieving him of his post of Chief of the Chancellery of the War Department, in which he is replaced by Major-General Rediger.

The Army manœuvres of the troops stationed in the centre of France will begin on September 7, and will be concluded ten days later by a grand review near Moulins. Single army corps will manœuvre against each other during the first four days in the vast quadrangle between Moulins, Donjon, Paray-le-Monial, and Decise, when, besides its own cavalry, an independent division will be attached to each corps. The last six days will be occupied in manœuvres by the united forces under General Negrier, who will have 50,000 men under his orders, against a skeleton enemy. The foreign military attaches who attend the grand manœuvres will be lodged at Moulins, where President Faure and M. Casimir-Perier will arrive on September 17 for the review. The President of the Republic will evidently not make a long stay in Bourbonnais, as orders have already been given to prepare the old Imperial headquarters at Chalons for a presidential visit, to last eight days. M. Faure intends to be present at the manœuvres of the 3rd against the 6th Army Corps, during which interesting experiments of new formations and a new system of infantry firing will be made.

It is to be feared that the outbreak of an armed struggle between Chili and the Argentine Republic is only a question of time. The treaty concluded between the Argentine Republic and Chili in 1881 decided that the frontier between the two nations should be marked by the highest peaks of the Andes, which form the dividing line between the Atlantic and the Pacific watersheds. In case of disagreement it was arranged that disputes should be referred to experts nominated by each Government, and, if these should disagree that a supreme arbitrator should be requested to decide. A dispute has arisen, it has been referred to experts, who have not been able to agree. There has been some talk of appealing to Queen Victoria, but the Chilians do not appear anxious to settle matters in this way. Indeed, the whole dispute is thought to be an excuse on the part of the Chilians for an attempt to expand their territory beyond the Andes, and thus obtain a port on the Atlantic. The Argentine Government, on the other hand, is most anxious to avoid war. Meanwhile the Argentine Government is organising its forces with the greatest activity so as not to be caught unawares.

It is settled that the German Crown Prince will during the first year of service with the Army do duty at Stettin, and will hold a commission in the Konig's Regiment stationed in that town. The Royal Schloss at Stettin is to be put in order for the reception of His Imperial Highness, who will live there.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

APPOINTMENT OF AGUINALDO'S CABINET.

I FEAR, writes a Manila correspondent, there is going to be some friction with the insurgents. This would be a regrettable feature of the Philippine campaign, and I hope it will be avoided, but as matters are shaping at present it seems to me that the insurgents do not quite understand the situation politically, and by their conduct they may precipitate international intervention in such a way that their prospects of freedom will be ruthlessly blighted. The situation is not ripe enough to say more. A few days ago the insurgent leaders held a conference at Paranaque. The outcome is a proclamation by Emilio Aguinaldo, "First President of the Filipino Republic." It contains the names of a partially-formed Cabinet and prescribes in exact terms, the uniforms and insignia of office of the various ministers and officials. Aguinaldo's cousin, Baldemero Aguinaldo, erroneously reported as executed while in the Spanish service, is appointed Minister for War, Leandero Ybarra, Minister for the Interior, and Marianno Trias, Minister for the Treasury. The Ministries for Foreign Affairs, Marine, and Commerce are retained in the President's own hands until suitable persons can be found to fill these appointments.

The following is one of the proclamations issued by the rebel leader:—

Don Emilio Aguinaldo y Famy, President of the Revolutionary Government of the Philippines and General-in-Chief of the Army.

In conformity with the provisions of the decree of this Government, dated 23rd June last, and the instructions accompanying it, I order as follows:—

Art. I.—Appoints Senor Don Baldemero Aguinaldo Secretary for War and Public Works, Senor Don Leandero Ybarra Secretary of the Interior, etc., and Senor Don Marianno Trias Secretary of Finance, etc. The functions connected with Foreign Affairs, Marine, and Commerce will be provisionally attached to the Presidency, pending the appointment of the Secretary.

Art. II.—The Senors appointed shall assume their respective offices, taking solemnly, on the day appointed for that purpose by the Presidency, the following oath: 'I swear by God and my honour to obey the laws and regulations in force, and faithfully to discharge the duties which I have voluntarily accepted, under the penalties established for the same. So mote it be.' The said oath shall be taken before the President and the dignitaries he may invite to the solemn act, the swearer's right hand being placed on the gospels.

Art. III.—The Provincial and Municipal Directors and Chiefs, on assuming their respective offices, shall take an oath analogous to the above before the President and the Secretaries of the Government. Provincial Councillors, etc., shall take the oath before the Head of the Province.

Art. IV.—Prescribes the mode of official address.

Art. V.—Signatures to be attached to official orders.

Art. VI.—The Provincial Chiefs shall use as the emblem of their office a gold-headed staff with silver tassels. On the upper part of the head of the staff shall be engraved a sun and three stars. Municipal Chiefs shall carry the same staff, but with black tassels. Assistant Chiefs shall carry a silver-headed staff with red tassels.

Provincial Councillors shall wear a triangular jewel of gold suspended from the neck by a chain of the same metal, a sun and three stars being engraved on the jewel. Delegates shall wear the same jewel but in silver and with a silver chain.

Art. VII.—The President shall wear a collar of gold with a jewel similar to that above described and a gold whistle. The Secretaries shall wear a similar collar and jewel, and Directors the same in silver.

The President shall also carry a gold-headed staff with tassels of gold.

Done at Bacoor, the 15th July, 1898.

EMILIO AGUINALDO.

ORDERS TO THE U. S. TROOPS.

CIVILISATION'S REPLY TO SPANISH PROCLAMATIONS.

The attention of all officers and men has been called to paragraphs 68 to 78 inclusive, 'Troops in Campaign.'

These provisions relate to pillaging, looting, and general misconduct in time of war. They relate to public as well as to private property.

The desecration of churches is particularly offensive, and will be vigorously punished. Unlawful appropriation is theft in war as well as peace, and the oppression of non-combatants is cowardly and mean. Such conduct changes friends to enemies. Its worst feature is that it demoralises any command in which it prevails. Such conduct on the part of our soldiers is particularly odious, for every soldier in his degree is responsible for his country's honor.

The merit of these regulations is not in their promulgation but enforcement.

2. This order and the paragraphs cited will be read and explained by Commanding Officers of regiments and separate commands to their officers, and each Company Commander and Squad Leader will read and explain the order and paragraphs to their respective commands daily for one week after receipt.

The Spanish prisoners who fell into the hands of Brigadier Anderson at Guam have nothing to complain of in their treatment. The men are employed in cleaning out Fort St. Phillip, where the officers are quartered in what is probably the finest suite of rooms in Cavite. They are well fed, and are far more comfortable than they ever were under the Spanish Government. Some of the prisoners are so charmed with their existence under 'Old Glory' that they were anxious to enlist in the American army. There is one sad fact about the Guam expedition. When the Spanish prisoners were taken away some six or seven ladies, the wives of the officers, with their families, had to be left upon the island, and the prisoners here are naturally very anxious for the safety of those they left behind. It is comforting to know that they are safe enough, and the United States Commander-in-Chief has made due provision for the supply of food, &c. At the time the expedition put into Guam, the garrison had had no communication with Manila since January last. Pay was in arrears since then, and the stock of provision for the European portion of the garrison was very low.

THE HOSPITALS IN MANILA.

BRITISH NAVAL SURGEONS INVITED TO ATTEND.

Manila City, July 19.

The rebels have taken the blockhouse at Meypajo, at the north end of the city, greatly weakening the Spanish position in that quarter. The Spaniards have thrown up new earthworks to retire upon. The arduous trench duty to which the troops have been subjected within the last three weeks has caused considerable sickness, and over five hundred have gone in to hospital with fever. The hospitals are overcrowded but are clean, well arranged, amply supplied, and the surgeons are skilful. The English naval doctors invited to witness difficult surgical operations report favourably on the hospitals.

A curious accident has just occurred at the outposts. An artilleryman, loading a field gun, was raising the shell in his hand when the projectile was struck by a bullet, igniting the fuse. The shell exploded in his hands, his arms were shattered, face and legs terribly damaged, but the man is still alive and being attended to in hospital. An English naval doctor who has seen this case says the patient is progressing favourably and may recover.—"China Mail" July 10.

RATS AT SEA.

321 CAUGHT ON A BATTLESHIP.

WHEN steam and steel took the place of sails and wood in the British Navy, it was thought that there would be no further trouble with rats. But all the changes which the Navy has undergone have made no difference. Our warships are built of steel and propelled at an amazing speed by steam, but the rats are there notwithstanding. Possibly they are the descendants of the rats that caused so much inconvenience in the old wooden walls of Nelson's day.

A few months ago the rats on the steel battleship Collingwood, acting as coastguard ship at Bantry, tried the patience of the officers and men by eating everything they could get their teeth into, clothes as well as food. When the time came to carry out some important repairs to the ship—repairs costing £89,000—the ship was taken to Devonport Dockyard, and the Admiralty ratcatcher set to work to clear the ship of the pests. He set to work with a will, and his success exceeded his expectations, for he caught no less than three hundred and twenty-one of these rodents who had been living on this great steel ship. How the first of these rats got on board is a problem that no one seems able to answer. At any rate, there they were until the energetic ratcatcher secured them. Now the Collingwood will return to Bantry free from rats for a time, but only for a time.

THE ADMIRALTY RATCATCHER.

It is not generally known that there is a ratcatcher attached to every dockyard, who has quite a busy life. In Devonport one may often see a man with a big bundle under his arm passing along one of the streets. Anyone who knows the dockyard town would point him out as the Government ratcatcher taking a number of rats to some officers' dogs. He drives quite a thriving trade in rats, and when not otherwise occupied acts as barber in Millbrook, a Cornish village on the western side of the Hamoaze, the great naval anchorage of the West.

One may search the Navy Estimates from cover to cover and find no reference to these Government officials, but they exist nevertheless. Perhaps this statement of these few facts may lead to the formation of another anti-society. How would 'The Society for the Preservation of the Rodent of Her Majesty's Navy" do for a title? And perhaps one of the members of parliament who have kindly hearts—too kindly—would put a question to Mr. Goschen on the crude practice of killing rats. It would be certain to be reported in the newspapers, and the M. P. for Blacktown would have achieved fame.

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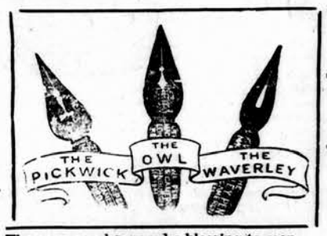

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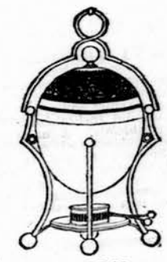

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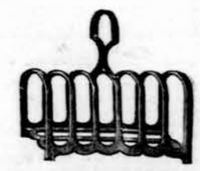

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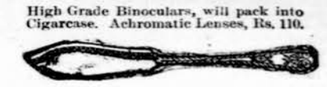

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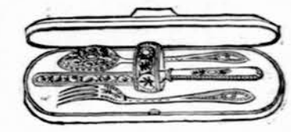

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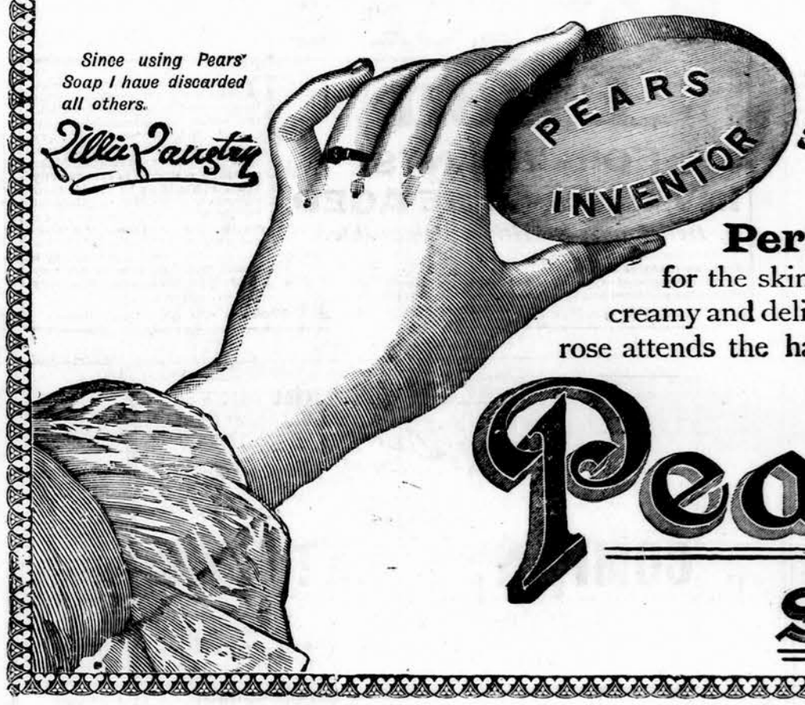

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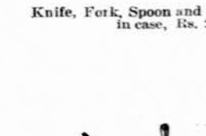

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